PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,313—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th May.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th „
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th „
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th „
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	......	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th „
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	27th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	.....	10th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th „
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th „

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 336	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
MARQUIS BHCQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	5,409	12th Jul 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	21st June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 23, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kiene	10th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA; TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 14th May, 1898.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF PERTH	2,605	J. Wilson	1st June.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 24th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 25th May, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 24th May, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 27th May, calling at Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira, and Mozambique, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 3rd June.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railwa Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

PURITY GUARANTEED !

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SODA AND OTHER ÆRATED WATERS,

Highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and subjected to a special

PROCESS OF FILTRATION.

SODAWATER, POTASH WATER, ÆRATED WATER.
As. 12 per Doz.

TONIC WATER, SELTZER WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE.
Re. 1 per Doz.

VICHY, LITHIA, GINGER ALE.
Re. 1-8 per Doz.

FREE DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000   PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS"   SMOKE "BAHADURS"

MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON

SMOKE "BAHADURS"   SMOKE "BAHADURS

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

RICHARD LIPP & SOHN,

STUTTGART,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ALL THE ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

RECIPIENTS OF GOLD MEDALS AND AWARDS AT ALL THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

ESTABLISHED OVER 65 YEARS.

The Square Pianofortes Manufactured by these popular manufacturers are well known in India and have for years past sold on their own merits. Of this manufacture we obtain regular shipments of the following style of Piano and which we can with confidence recommend as an instrument that will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to our recommendation.

OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

On the American System. The casing is of natural polished American Walnut, and is screwed and brass bound. Has 7 octaves ; Sympathetic or Overstrung Scale ; American system of Dampers, and is constructed with a fine polished Iron Frame throughout.

CASH RS. 875.

On the Hire-Purchase System { For 12 Months, Rs. 81-12 per month.
For 24 Months, „ 43- 8 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

"DOCTOR ADVISES"

FOTHERGILL'S Madonal for Liver.
MUNK'S Balsam for Asthma.
MUNK'S Codlactone for Wasting.
MUNK'S Pulmonicon for Cough.
SQUIBB'S Dysentery Drops for Dysentery.

SQUIBB'S Ague Specific for Fevers.
PETER'S Brain Panacea for Overwork
HERMIT'S Satarana Salve for Dhobie's Itch.
HERMIT'S Brassicon for Pains.
ST. MARK'S Restorative Beads for the Blood.

FROM **MADON, SONS & CO.,** CHEMISTS.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whatsoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 3, Boot St., Carismount Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.

ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	0
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address Engraved, one line any style	4	0
Address, two lines any style	6	0

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

		Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions		0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour	do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze	do.	2	0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS... No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES... No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED TO-DAY, 24th May, QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 30th May, and WEDNESDAY the 1st June, 1898, Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Probate of SHANKERLAL NARBHERAM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

MANMOHANDAS DAMODARDAS, CHHAGANLAL alias LAKHMIDAS HIRALAL, and BAI CHANDAN widow of the deceased according to the tenor of the said Will........Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 18th day of May, 1898.

Messrs. BHAISHANKAR & KANGA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KASHIDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

BAI GULAB, widow of the said deceased executrix named in the said Will..............................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 18th day of May, 1898.

Messrs. BHAISHANKAR & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF AND FRONTING GOLANGI HILL ROAD, AT PAREL.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of May, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased mortgagor, the late Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariatwalla, the following property, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of October, 1891, and the indentures of further charge dated respectively, the 22nd day of June, 1893, the 5th day of October, 1895, the 3rd day of July, 1896, and the indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 29th day of October, 1893.

All that piece of Hilly land, situate on the north side of and fronting Golangi Hill Road, at Parel, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, which said piece of hilly land is known by the name of Golangi, and contains by admeasurement 30,13 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is now standing in the books of the Bombay Municipality in the name of the said Rustomjee Sorabjee and in such books bears ward Nos. 2469 (1), 2469 (2), and 2171, and Street Nos. 1162, 1163A, and 1165, and is bounded on the north by Curreembee's Foras Land, part of which now belongs to Shivial Motilal and part to the representatives of the late Morerjee Goculdass, on the east by the Christian burial ground, on the south by the said Golangi Hill Road, and on the west by the land of Shivial Motilal, and was formerly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Sorabjee, and is now in the occupation of the said mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khurshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagees, at his office No. 13, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th May, 1898.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th May, 1898.

NOTICE.

MR. F. E. PLACE M.R.C.V.S., has joined our STAFF from THIS DATE as one of the Resident Veterinary Surgeon.

R. SCOTT & Co.,
Veterinary Stables, Girgaum.

Bombay, May 21st, 1898.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of UMMET UZZAHRU BEGUM (Lawful wife of Ahmad Ali Khan) late of Baghdad Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, (who died intestate at Baghdad on or about the 27th day of February, 1896, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 21st day of April, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Silas Meyer Moses of Bombay, Jewish inhabitant, one of the Managers of the Firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company of Bombay Merchants, and one of the duly constituted Attorneys of Ahmad Ali Khan, the widower and Sujjad Ali Khan and Ahmad Hassan Khan, the sons of the said deceased (for their use and benefit and limited until they or any one or more of them shall obtain Letters of Administration of the said property and credits granted to them or any one or more of them to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay), are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said Silas Meyer Moses on his behalf at their office at No. 2 Green Street Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay in writing their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of June 1898 as after that date the said Silas Meyer Moses as such Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Ahmad Ali Khan Sujjad Ali Khan and Ahmad Hassan Khan as the persons thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 2nd day of May, 1898.

R. S. BROWN & CO.,
Administrator's Solicitors.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT SHIKARPUR.

A LARGE SINGLE POLE Cawnpore Elgin Mills Tent bought four years ago but very little used, and is as good as new although it looks a little dirty.

It has two rooms with a door between them, each measuring 11 1-2 by 18 feet.

2 Verandahs 4 feet 6 inch each.
2 do 2 do 6 do do

Carpets, Ropes, Clucks and Curtains with Gunny bags complete, bath room attached.

Price Moderate. For further particulars Apply to TYABJEE and Co. Karachi or Bombay, or Mr. Sawmulsing, Nazir, District Court, Shikarpur, (Sind).

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL, AT THE BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on [illegible] in Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 8, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—C. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	„ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................Rs. 6.

packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

28, Apollo Street.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810]

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with

the ORIENTAL
UNDER THE NEW
'ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 3
Six Months	„ 136

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

[illegible] will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

THE "INDIAN PATENTEES' GUIDE" ☞ (REVISED)

BY HERBERT H. FRENCH,

Superintendent, Patent Office, Government of India, Calcutta.

PRICE Rs. 3-8 V. P. P.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. Mayvna, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary.
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune,
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footpri
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria,

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ᴍᴍᴍ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
3. Meru.
2. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"It is a remarkable work; the fruit of several years' resourceful and [illegible] research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of [illegible] pages, with many illustrations. . . . . Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-exclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, his large-minded [illegible] suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers genially, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 24, 18[illegible].

"The book is large octavo, pp. [illegible] is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology, or of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 18[illegible].

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets. 6h. 30m. High water, 6-57m., 1-51a. Low water., 6-13m., 7-45a.
Banks closed: Public holiday.
Queen-Empress' Birthday, parade of Garrison troops, 7 a.m.
Meeting of Native public writers in Bombay, Banaji Fire-temple, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m., to-day.

The Madras Mails.—Mails for Madras missed connection yesterday with the G. I. Peninsula mail train at Raichore, and will not therefore be received to-day.

Reported Theft of Ornaments.—Mohana Moorji, residing at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 378-4, from an open box in his house, some time on Saturday last.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m., on Thursday.—Mails for Singapore and Japan, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Friday.

Accident in a Godown.—Bhagoobai, a Hindu woman, aged seventeen years, employed as a coolie in a godown at Dongree, sustained a fracture of the left ankle by a bag of grain accidentally falling on her leg. The injured woman was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

After Two Hours' Work.—Cassim Virji, a leather merchant, residing at Tantanpoora, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments and cash, of the value of Rs. 53, from his room by a man whom he had engaged as a servant on the previous evening and who remained in his service for two hours only. The accused has absconded.

A Barge Sunk.—About 11 o'clock, on the night of the 21st instant, an iron barge, in charge of tindal Keshowram, and laden with thirty-three tons of coal, was sailing towards Mazagon, when one of her wooden plugs started, and she was filled with water and sank. The tindal and his crew were picked up safely into a tony while the barge was about to sink and subsequently landed at the Mazagon Bunder.

Rescued from Drowning.—On Sunday morning, a Hindu woman, named Chundri, aged thirty-five years, was walking along the edge of the wharf at Mody Bunder, when her foot slipped and she fell into the sea. Succaram Malare, a kalasee of a gulbut, which happened to pass by at the time, ran to her rescue and picked her up. The woman was then removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Accident on Board a Vessel.—On Sunday afternoon, Moosa Abdulla, aged thirty-five years, a fireman, employed on board the steamship Fazilka, was standing in the stokehold talking to the third engineer, when the gauge glass burst and a piece of it struck him over the left eye and temple, causing a wound two inches long. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Souvenir de Belle—Alliance	Latann
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber
Fantasia	A Musical Bouquet	Gassner
Duet for Cornet Solo, Leid		Ulrich
Scena and Aria (Euphonion Solo), I Masnadieri		Verdi
Valse	Jungherren Tanze	Gungl

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Illegal Possession of Opium.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe charged Ambaram Meghji, a water-supplier employed in the Bombay Opium Warehouse, with being in possession of 23 tolas of opium, contrary to law. It appeared that in consequence of certain information Inspector Jolliffe and Inspector Ghandy, of the Opium Department, went to the house of the accused at Bhuleshwar, where they found the opium. Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, who appeared for the accused, pleaded guilty. The magistrate fined the deceased Rs. 50, or in default a month's imprisonment.

Obstructing the Dock Channel.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Kootbuddin Abdoola, the tindal of a native cargo boat, was charged with obstructing the dock channel. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Kennard that, yesterday morning, while he was supervising the undocking of a steamer the accused steered his boat across the bows of the steamer and thereby endangered the lives of the coolies who were in his craft. The accused stated in his defence that the wind being too strong at the time he was unable to take another course. The magistrate convicted and fined him Rs. 15.

Killed by a Falling Bale of Bags.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Coorla Street, touching the death of Sewtee, a Hindu girl, aged eight years, residing with her mother at Oomercarry. About 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the deceased accompanied the mother to Mandvie Bunder to collect grain fallen from carts. About an hour after they had left home they arrived in Coorla Street. Seeing a cart laden with bales of gunny bags, being unloaded in front of a godown in that street, deceased left her mother and ran forward towards the cart, and just as the driver threw a bale down from the cart, the deceased, who attempted to run alongside of the cart, was knocked down by the bale falling on her. The mother ran up to her and found her unconscious and gasping and blood issuing from her nose and mouth. Deceased died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The Late Mr. J. A. Norris.—The death of Mr. John A. Norris, of Bandora, aged 25 years, took place at St. George's Hospital, on Thursday last. The Rev. J. Kummer, S. J., Assistant, Fort Chapel, officiated at the funeral ceremonies, and the remains were interred in the Sewree cemetery. The deceased was first employed as a clerk in the Bombay Muncipal Office, whence he was transferred to the Slaughter House in Bandora. In a short time he distinguished himself, and was raised to the post of Inspector of Sheep and Cattle. In this capacity he served for the last three years, performing his duties ably and creditably, and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. He voluntarily assisted the butchers and other people last year when plague broke out in the Slaughter House. In short, he was generous and benevolent, and was liked by all who came in contact with him. Deceased was also a member of the Bandora Young Men's Literary and Debating Society. He was for some time its secretary, and took active interest in its welfare. His sad death is a great loss to his friends and acquaintances. He leaves behind him his widow and a child.

A European Fireman Jumps into the Sea.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Prince's Dock by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of David Ryan, aged thirty-five years, a fireman on board the steam-ship Aldgate, now lying in the Prince's Dock. Shortly after midnight, on Saturday, deceased was brought on board the steamer, under the influence of liquor, by another fireman belonging to the steam-ship Dida. He was taken charge of by John Skritoki, a seaman, who was then at the gangway on duty as a night watchman. Skritoki took deceased to No. 1 hatch, and told him to lie down there, but deceased took off his coat and attempted to jump overboard. Skritoki prevented him from doing so and called out for assistance. Another fireman, named Parker, who came, took deceased to his bunk in the forecastle and put him to bed in it. About five minutes after Ryan came out of the bunk and commenced shouting. Parker put him back into the bunk and shut the door. Deceased managed to come out again on the deck and looked round to see if anyone was watching him. He ran from the forecastle door to the rail. Parker tried to catch hold of him, but his foot slipped and deceased jumped overboard and disappeared. It was stated that a little liquor had great effect on him. A diver was sent in and his body was recovered on Sunday. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

Thana News.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—In honour of her Majesty the Empress of India's Birthday, Government have been pleased to bestow the title of Khan Bahadur as a mark of personal distinction upon Dr. Framroz Ardesir Moos, L. M. and S., Civil Surgeon of Thana and President of the Thana Municipality.—Mr. Ganesh Venayak Vaidya has been appointed Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Kalyan, in the Thana District. Mr. Datatraya Mahadev Nadkarni is appointed to act as Head Clerk to the Collector of Thana in place of Mr. Ramchandra Sukharam Barve, who has proceeded on two month's privillege leave to Panvel.—Yesterday, a native Christian, named John Almeida, residing in Khatarwada, was tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana for assaulting one Antone Colascio, a few days ago. The magistrate having examined several witnesses for the prosecution postponed the case until Wednesday next. Mr. Gopinath Mahipat Kharkar conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Mahadev Ganesh Pandit defended the accused. A Purdasi, named Harihar Ramratan, residing in Makhmali Tank Street, died by the effect of dog bite on Thursday last. Two men residing in the same locality died of hydrophobia during the previous fortnight.—The bubonic plague has now disappeared from Thana, and the quarantine camp near the Railway station has been vacant for a week.—Six deaths and five births were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.—It is stated that plague has made its appearance in the village of Ghore Bunder, in the Thana Taluka. Three cases of plague have occurred at that place during the last week.

Squabble between Neighbours.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mary McDonald, an East Indian widow, residing in Muckba's Chawl at Clerk Road, had taken out summonses against Mr. Robin Gurnet, also an East Indian, employed as a carriage examiner in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, his wife, Mrs. Gurnet, and their son, James Gurnet, charging them with assault, criminal intimidation, and using abusive language towards her. Mr. Gurnet had taken out cross-summonses against complainant and her two daughters, named Mrs. Bottomley and Mrs. Kennedy, and a man named Ryan, charging them with assaulting him, his wife, and son. Mr. Velinker and Mr. Asbury, pleaders, appeared for the complainant in the first case and accused in the cross-case. Mr. Hemming, solicitor, defended the accused in the first case and also represented him in the cross-case. Both the parties reside in Muckba's Chawl at Clerk Road, and there had been ill-feeling between the two families over their children. Complainant, Mary McDonald, in her evidence stated that about 10 o'clock on the night of the 28th ultimo all the accused rushed towards her room with sticks and stones in their hands, intending to strike her. She closed the door from the inside, when all accused commenced striking and kicking at the door and threw stones and sticks inside the house through the window and used most filthy language towards her. The accused continued this row for about two hours, when they returned to their room. Complainant called the neighbours as witnesses to substantiate her statement. In the cross-case Mr. Gurnet admitted that there had been ill-feeling between the parties on account of their children, but it was complainant, Mary McDonald, and her children who were aggressive on the night in question. They severely assaulted him and his wife and son. Mr. Hemming called three witnesses on behalf of his client. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, fined Mr. Gurnet, his wife and son Rs. 12 each, and dismissed the cross-summonses, remarking that it was an after-thought. Mr. Hemming intimated that his client was going to apply to the High Court for a revision of the judgment.

Ahmedabad Notes.—Mr. E. N. Vernon, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, left for Surat on Wednesday to take charge of his new appointment there. Mr. P. J. Meade, I.C.S., who is appointed in place of Mr. Vernon, is expected to arrive to-morrow from Surat, when he will take charge of the Duskaroi Taluka as Assistant Collector and Magistrate.—A plague conference was held last week consisting of Mr. Gibb, the Collector, Dr. Bartholomeusz, the Civil Surgeon, the Hon. Ranchorlal Chotalal, and others to consider the erection of maintaining the Observation Camp of Ahmedabad, which costs the Municipality Rs. 200 per month. At the suggestion of Mr. Runchorlal it was finally resolved that it was necessary for the protection of the city that the camp should be maintained at the cost of the Municipality. People coming from the Bombay side and intending to reside in the city will be under medical observation for eight days only. Persons giving a security of Rs. 50 will not be detained in the camp, but they will be required to attend the Civil Hospital to be examined for eight days. The abolition of the quarantine camp at Anand has necessitated the continuance of the observation camp here.—Mr. Gibb, the Collector, has gone with his office staff to Gogo, the summer eat of all the Collectors of Ahmedabad. In the months of June Mr. Gibb is to go to Nagpore, as he is appointed a member of the commission to decide some important land revenue cases in the Central Provinces. Mr. Fry, the Judge, is now on circuit to Dhandhuker and Gogo, in order to examine the records of the Sub-Judges' Courts there.—Mr. Barjorji Dosabhoy Marphatia, Head Clerk in the Abkari Department, is appointed acting Distillery Inspector of Ahmedabad in place of Mr. Ferrier, who is now on privilege leave for two months.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad was held in the Hemabhai Institute to raise a memorial fund in memory of the deceased, Dalpatram Dayabhai, C. I. E., when Mr. Gibb, the Collector, took the chair. The principal speakers who spoke in praise of the late poet were Mr. E. D. Talati, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, Dr. Benjamin Joseph, and Mr. Keshowlal Motilal Vakil. About Rs. 800 were subscribed on the spot.—A municipal election will take place on Wednesday next to elect a member for Jamalpore No. 2, the seat having become vacant by the death of its late member, Trikamlal Vadilal, some two months ago. The seat will be easily won by Mr. Amratlal Vadilal, the brother of the deceased, who is held in high esteem by the voters of that ward.—This is the month of marriages. No less than 700 marriages took place in the city alone. Raisakh sud second, that is the 22nd of April, was considered the most auspicious day for the performance of marriages, and more than 150 marriages were celebrated on that day. There was a great dearth of horses. A marriage procession of a rich Hindu consists of twenty horses with new trappings, etc., at the least.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO A KHOJA CITIZEN.

On Sunday last, a deputation of the Khoja merchants of Aden waited upon Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim Bhalloo at his house in Khoja Mohalla for the purpose of presenting to him an address which was adopted at a meeting of Khoja residents in Aden, in recognition of his large hearted beneficence towards their co-religionists in Bombay during the time of the plague. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Ismal Abdullabhoy Laljee, Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Laljee, Kamadia Ismailbhoy Cassum; Goolam Hussain Allana Munjee, Bandalibhoy Sewjee Dattoo, Allarakhiabhoy Sewjee, Goolamali Mahomed Sajan, Shewjeebhoy Nathoo, Fazalbhoy Meheralli Chinoy, etc. Mr. Ismailbhoy Abdullabhoy Laljee read the address, which was as follows:—

Dear Sir,—It affords us much pleasure to meet together to express to you our sincere and heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the sympathy and charitable gift you have given to those of our community whom the Almighty permitted to be afflicted by plague and famine which have visited not only our city but other parts of India. The hospital which you so kindly and at much expense opened for the welfare of our community, was a boon and a blessing to the Plague striken and much appreciated by them and for which they are most grateful to you. The very facts of your having the dispensary which you first erected at Parel removed to the place on which it now built for the convenience of patients shows the love and sympathy you bear for the poor and helpless. Up to the present 11,085 individuals have taken advantage of the relief conferred by this dispensary, nor were the medical and bodily comforts for the sick and afflicted forgotten by you in the arrangement made by you for doctors, nurses and attendants, at much expenses to you and we are sincerely glad to learn that your charitable acts and deeds were also appreciated by his Excellency the Governor and the President and the members of the Plague Commitee. The relations of those who were stricken by plague are also extremely grateful for the shelters provided for them by you while undergoing segregation. It is due to your above said charitable and generous acts that our community has not suffered much and but for these gifts of yours many who now are happy and enjoying life would have succumbed to the calamities which afflicted them. We have also to thank you for remaining in our midst and devoted your life and your means in aiding the people to battle with the plague whilst others fled to save their lives giving no thought for their poor brethren. We are exceedingly glad to express publicly our extreme gratefulness to you in order to show that we cannot but remember all our lives the love and sympathy you have shown by deeds and words to the helpless in their day of trouble and suffering. We trust that your life will be an example to the members of the community like a guiding star for them to follow; for know that it is a blessing to give than to receive. Such acts of charity and benevolence can not but make you beloved amongst us and we trust you will always be guided by such a spirit, and that the Almighty will be profuse inbestowing his blessings and long life to you and your family not only in this earth but in the life hereafter. Amin, Amin, Amin.—Aden, 15th May 1898.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim, in giving a written reply to the address, which is to be forwarded to the Khoja merchants at Aden, said he was very much gratified with this proof of the regard of his co-religionists at such a distant place as Aden, for what little he had been able to do for the benefit of members of his community, which he considered was no more than his duty to do at a time of such general distress and suffering caused by the plague. He was, however, very much pleased to find that his exertions had met with the approbation of his co-religionists both in Bombay and Aden. He had considered it his duty to contribute Rs. 3,001, on the occasion of an address being presented to him on the 19th instant at the bungalow of his Highness Aga Khan, for the alleviation of the sufferings of his less fortunate brethren in Bombay; and he took the opportunity to announce a contribution of Rs, 1,001 for the benefit of his less fortunate brethren in Aden. He had made over the latter amount that day to the firm of Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji in Bombay, by whom it will be forwarded to Aden. He prayed to God that his co-religionists might prosper more and more in trade and live in peace and good-will to their brethren.

The address was enclosed in an elegant silver casket and handed to Mr. Mahomedbhoy. It will have been noticed form the Birthday Honours list, published by us yesterday, that Government have, in recognition of Mr. Mahomedbhoy's charities and his services during the time of the plague, conferred upon him the title of Khan Saheb. The deputation withdrew after the distribution of refreshments and flowers and rose-water.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	1
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	12
	Chackla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	15
	Dhobi Talao	3	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	1
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	29
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	5
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	8
	Worlee	3	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	7	0	
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		0	9
	Arthur Road		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	17	5	81
Total plague deaths to date		29,975	25,925	
Total same date last year		16	7	75

THE TARDEO SUB-DISTRICT.

Commander G. S. Hewett, R. I., M. in charge of three Districts, viz., Tardeo, Nagpada and Camatteepoora, called a meeting of the members of the Local Committee, Tardeo, at the General District Office No. VI, in Grant Road Hospital, on Sunday, at 8-30 a.m. Commander Hewett read the weekly report. Mr. Desai proposed that the Health Officer, Bombay, be requested to allow the Local Committee Members of the Tardeo District to make use of the old office (Batliwalla Dharmshalla) as the members have had to undergo great inconvenience while submitting their reports, &c., in the present Office. Mr. Davi having seconded the same, it was carried unanimously.

ARRANGEMENTS AT BORIVLI.

The absence of plague in Borivli (consisting of Poyseer, Eseer and Kauary villages in the Thana District) and Malad writes a correspondent is the best proof of what a proper system of quarantine can do by way of checking the spread of disease. These villages were attacked last year when there was no quarantine and the absence of plague this year can be accounted for only by the excellent arrangements in connection with quarantine and the issue of passes to bona-fide residents made by the District Collector, Mr. R. P. Barrow. In the middle of February Mr. Barrow was informed by Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, barrister-at-law, about the issue of passes to persons who are not bona-fide residents of the place and who come to live there for the first time without any plague commitee's pass or without undergoing the necessary quarantine. The Collector made an enquiry and found it necessary to entrust the work of issuing passes into non-official hands. At the desire of the Collector, Mr. Karsandas volunteered his services in connection with the issue of passes and to keep himself informed about any local cases of plague occuring there. Mr. Karsandas was accordingly appointed, in February, by the District Magistrate, Plague Authority for Borivli. Since his appointment Mr. Karsandas has been performing the work with great zeal for the convenience of persons residing there. The poor inhabitants going to Bombay for the purpose of petty trade and as well as the newly arrived temporary residents of Borivli and the surrounding villages have been so pleased with the courtesy and politeness with which Mr. Karsandas has done the work that at the end of last month (April) they sent a memorial, signed by about four to five hundred people, to the District Magistrate thanking him for the great interest shown by him for the comfort of the people here, and bringing to his notice the excellent services rendered by Mr. Karsandas, who had to sacrifice a good deal of his time in the performance of his duties in connection with the plague. Mr. Karsandas is present at the Railway Station at the departure of all the local trains bound for stations beyond Bandora for the purpose of issuing passes to ladies and gentlemen wishing to go to Bombay for business and trade purposes.

THE NON-RECOGNITION OF PLAGUE PASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We are all very much endebted to the sympathetic Government of H. E. Lord Sandhurst for making special arrangements to grant passes to persons going out of Bombay on important and urgent business, exempting the bearers of such passes from quarantine restrictions and disinfecting regulations, except surveillance. For many days passes of such nature were only issued to the persons going out of Bombay on commercial purposes, but not to those who intended to go for religious ceremonies or private affairs. In my letter to you on the 19th ultimo, I spoke the voice of the people against this system. I was very pleased to see that my letter had the required effect, and the authorities were pleased to make arrangements, for issueing "passes" to persons going out for religions ceremonies and important and urgent social functions. I also forwarded correspondence between the Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate and myself, in connection with a certain pass granted by the Bombay authorities being ignored and not recognized at Bhimdi, near Kalyan. Again I am obliged to bring to the kind and favourable notice of Government a similar case. A man was granted a pass, on my guarantee, to proceed to Anjar, in Cutch, where there is, I believe, a plague authority, but he was detained at Wadhwan Camp, and was told by the authorities there to undergo a quarantine of ten days. Being informed of this circumstance, I at once wrote to the Plague Commissioner, and urged him to make arrangements that hereafter persons going to Cutch via Morvie may not be detained at Wadhavan Camp. This following letter was received by me, in reply:—

"From Capt. T. R. E. Lock in charge passes and chairman of the Complaint Committee, in which he said: "Sir,—In reply to your letter dated 17-5-98, to the Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, I am sorry to inform you that I cannot help you in any way. I do not issue passes for any part of Kathiawad. The man who took the pass for Anjar in Cutch, was warned that if he went by Rail, he would be quarantined at Wadhwan, which is included in Kathiawad. If I mistake not, he said he would go via Cutch-Mandvie by steamer. On this condition only the pass was issued, and if the man has been quarantined on receiving the pass, he knew he ran the risk. The local arrangements of Native States are not interfered with by Government.—I have, &c., R. Lock, Capt."

The quarantine arrangements at Wadhavan Camp had been, I think, made by the Political Agent of Kathiawad, and not by the Wadhwan State authorities. Wadhwan Camp is a British Camp, and that portion of the city belongs to the British and not to the Wadhwan State. Why should the persons going to Cutch via Wadhavan, Morvi and Vavania, be detained and subjected to the quarantine restrictions at Wadhavan camp? They may be kept under surveillance at the place of their destination, but is it not absurd and unnecessary to quarantine them at Wadhwan? I trust our sympathetic Government will be pleased to give consideration to this matter and oblige the Cutchi communities, by making arrangements that they should not be quarantined at Wadhwan when going to Cutch.—Yours, &c.,

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

Mandvie, May 22.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

Statement showing particulars of cargo dealt with in the Victoria and Prince's Docks:—

—	Foreign Import.		Foreign Export.		Coast Cargo.		Carts.
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Import.	Export.	
From 1st to 14th May 1898	18	19709	45	98974	7524	4572	150627
From 15th to 21st May	18	19852	34	57199	5051	3047	88880
		39,561		1,56,173	12,575	7,619	2,39,507

23rd May, 1898.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey.)

PLAGUE RULES: CONVICTION REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. GOVIND GUNDO.

This was an application for revision by the petitioner from the order of the First Class Magistrate of Satara, Mr. P. E. Percival, convicting the petitioner under Sec. 188 of the Indian Penal Code. The learned magistrate's order was—"Govind Gundo is convicted under Sec. 188, I. P. C., of leaving his village when there was a plague case in his family without a pass and going to Mandrul though he was ordered to stay in the village by Surgeon Robertson. This is proved by the statement of Surgeon Robertson and that of the chief constable of Patun. Govind Gundo is, therefore, fined Rs. 50, or in default one month's simple imprisonment, he being a well-to-do man. The fine is paid into court." The only evidence recorded in the case and on which the conviction was based was the following:—The chief constable of Patun stated—"I made inquiries in the village of Mandrul for accused as he had run away from his village Supani, and I found him there, and brought him for trial." Surgeon Robertson, of the Indian Medical Service, stated—"I went to the village of Supani, and heard that both the Kulkarnis had left the village. I saw the son of the accused, the acting Kulkarni, who had plague. I told accused not to go away. On my next visit there I heard that accused had left the village and gone to Mandrul. I gave information accordingly." The statement of the accused was as follows:—Did your son who was Kulkarni die of plague?—Yes. Did you give another substitute?—I could find no one. Did you report to the Mamlatdar accordingly?—Yes. Did you leave your village and go to Mandrul?—Yes. Did you know that people ought not to leave infected villages to go elsewhere?—No. Did Dr. Robertson tell you not to leave the village?—No.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade excused the delay of 18 days in filing the petition within 60 days and sent for the record and proceedings of the case on the application of Mr. Kotwal for the petitioner, and asked the magistrate to report under what authority Dr. Robertson had issued the order to the petitioner. The magistrate submitted the following report to the High Court, through the District Magistrate of Satara:—"(1) Compliments to the District Magistrate. (2) The rules under the Epidemic Disease Act 3 of 97 published under Government Resolution No. 5391-3495P of the 5th October 1897 were applied to the Satara District by the District Magistrate Satara, by an order forwarded to this office under District Magistrate's No. 7110 of 11th October 1897. Supna being included in the list of infected villages. (3) Under Sec. 3 of the above rules, therefore, any one who left the village to reside elsewhere without a pass from the resident plague authority was liable to prosecution under Sec. 188 of the I. P. C. (4) Surgeon Robertson's order in the present case practically amounted to informing the person in question of the Government orders in case he should say that he did not know them. The rules being practically applicable in his case, because his son, who was acting Kulkarni, had just died of plague, and instead of staying in the village, the accused, who was the Vatandar Kulkarni at once left the village without even appointing a Kulkarni as successor to his son, and he does not state or give evidence to show that he left the village previous to the date of the proclamation of the above orders. As regards the general facts of the case it may perhaps be noted that there were at that time over five hundred cases weekly in the Karad Taluka, so that more stringent orders were necessary at that time than would be the case in ordinary times." The petitioner put in an affidavit in the High Court, stating that he was detained in quarantine for 10 days at Mulhar Peith, and that a certificate was given to him on leaving the quarantine camp, and that he went to reside at Mandrul with the permission of the Mamletdar of Patan. His belongings were submitted to proper disinfection. The above certificate and a certified copy of what correspondence passed between the Patels and Kulkarnis of Mandrul and the Mamletdar of Patan before the petitioner was allowed to go to Mandrul were produced in the High Court, but were not allowed to be put in. At the final hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey the petitioner was represented by Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotval and Rao Bahadur W. J. Kirtiker, the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

It was urged for the petitioner before their Lordships that (1) the whole trial was perfunctory and incomplete, and the accused was prejudiced in his defence. (2) The prosecution has completely failed to make out a case against the accused and the "onus probandi," which was wholly on the prosecution, was not discharged at all. (3) The plague rules were referred to for the first time in the report of the magistrate, and there is nothing on the record to show that they were present before the mind of the court, the prosecution or the accused. (4) Dr. Robertson, if he was not the inspecting plague authority, had no power to institute the prosecution under rule 9 of those published in the "Government Gazette" of the 5th of October 1897. He had no authority to issue orders, but it was his duty to explain the rules. (5) There was no order by a plague officer, and therefore there could be no disobedience which would subject the petitioner to a prosecution under sec. 188, I. P. C. (6) It does not appear from the record whether rule 2 was complied with or not. (7) The accused was not asked if he had a pass with him or not, and as he was not asked about it he did not produce one, though he had one with him. He had been detained in quarantine for 10 days before he went and resided at Mandrul. (8) If the rules were made applicable the petitioner complied with rules 3 and 6, and his conduct was not in contravention of the rules but in compliance with them. The conviction ought to be reversed.

It was admitted for the Crown that the whole trial was perfunctory, but it was urged that the burden of proof was on the accused to show that he had a pass with him, and the prosecution could not prove the negative that he (accused) had no pass with him.

Mr. Justice Strachey; The prosecution has to make out the elements of the offence. The accused comes under rule 3, the magistrate's report shows that rule 2 was applied to Supna.

In delivering the judgment of the court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons said: The case has been tried in a very perfunctory manner though not in a summary way. There is nothing on the record to show that Supna was an infected area and that the District Magistrate had applied to it rule 2 of those published in "Government Gazette," 1897, page 1717 by a prohibition legally issued under the provisions of that rule. There is nothing either to show that the accused left Supna and went and resided at Mandrul in contravention of rule 3, for that rule defines residents to be spending a night in a place. There is a statement in the order of conviction that the accused had no pass, but there is no proof of this to be found in the evidence. It is alleged here by his pleader that he had a pass, and one has been shown to us. We think that the conviction cannot be sustained on the state of the record as it now exists, and we reverse it and direct that the accused be retried.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI'S ENGLISH ELEVEN FOR AUSTRALIA.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The "Melbourne Age," writes Prince Ranjitsinhji has agreed to bring out the next English cricketing eleven. An account of the negotiations will prove interesting. Speaking at a luncheon given at the M.C.C. pavilion during the recent visit of Stoddart's team, Mr. Frank Grey Smith, president of the Melbourne Cricket Club, announced very definitely that the club would not be induced by any means to retire from the position it had taken up in connection with the visits of English cricket teams to Australia.

In conformity with the intention of the M.C.C. as announced by Mr. Smith, Mr. B. J. Wardill invited Prince Ranjitsinhji to undertake the formation of the next English team for Australia, and bring it out at the close of the English season of 1900. The invitation was officially given at Adelaide before the Englishmen sailed for England last month, and Ranjitsinhji promised to cable his decision from Colombo. For some time past his message has been daily expected to arrive, but it appears that there was a case of scarlet fever on board the Ormuz, and it is possible that the Indian prince was in consequence quarantined before landing at Colombo. However, his message has at last come to hand, and is as follows:—"I accept invitation.—Ranjitsinhji." The management under which the next team will visit Australia may, therefore, be considered settled. The venture will be undertaken and carried out solely by the Melbourne Cricket Club this time, without any partnership coadjutors, and all arrangements in connection with the use of grounds in the other colonies will be made by the club's representative, who, of course, everybody hopes will be the popular "Major," as he possesses the remarkable faculty of pleasing the players on both sides and the public. During the recent tour Ranjitsinhji, by his affability and pleasant manner, made friends all over Australia, and it was only his inordinate desire to discuss, both orally and with his pen, the ways and wherefores of the results of play which jeopardised his popularity. During his last week or two in Australia he tacitly admitted the incorrectness of many of his hastily-arrived-at conclusions, and showed that it was only on the eve of his departure he had learned to understand the people amongst whom he had been sojourning. With the experience of his recent trip, two more years' knowledge of the world, and the advantage of further personal discussion and conversation with Mr. Wardill during the latter's visit to England next year, "Ranji" is certain to be popular throughout Australia on the occasion of his second visit, upon which, if all be well, he is almost sure to be again accompanied by A. C. Maclaren and the pick of the English talent of the year 1900.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut Standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·711	N	5	100·6	81·1	38	..	5·61	+1·10
Sirsa	29·721	NE	4	104·3	75·8	19	...	3·03	+0·27
Delhi	29·688	NW	5	103·7	81·0	24	...	3·54	...
Agra	29·691	NE	3	105·0	78·4	41	...	3·13	+1·26
Cawnpore	29·671	NNE	3	108·5	75·1	2	..	1·57	...
Allahabad	29·662	SSW	4	109·1	77·3	37	..	2·39	+0·13
Jhansi	29·709	Calm	4	110·7	83·7	30	...	2·37	+0·52
Jacobabad	29·691	E	7	113·2	84·5	26	...	0·06	−0·68
Karachi	29·777	W	13	92·4	79·0	75	..	0·43	−1·41
Jeypore	29·748	SW	3	108·1	78·1	21	...	1·87	+0·17
Ajmere	29·747	Calm	8	106·4	80·0	29	0·06	0·59	−1·24
Deesa	29·759	WNW	9	110·5	81·0	50	...	1·03	+0·35
Ahmedabad	29·763	NW	2	110·3	83·1	45	..	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·769	WNW	14	106·8	75·9	61	...	0·15	−0·51
Rajkot	29·775	W	14	108·9	77·7	71	...	0·18	−0·21
Ghadechi	29·779	NW	12	108·7	81·8	52	...	0·73	...
Veraval	29·779	WNW	12	85·1	79·3	86	...	0·11	...
Neemuch	29·739	NNE	4	109·1	86·6	32	...	0·72	−0·55
Indore	29·719	NW	3	107·0	82·1	45	...	0·56	−0·72
Saugor	29·690	E	6	106·3	81·1	40	...	1·46	−1·42
Jubbulpore	29·677	S	3	108·0	78·1	24	..	3·59	+0·36
Hoshangabad	29·699	Calm	1	110·5	83·2	24	...	0·50	−1·87
Khandwa	29·713	W	8	111·2	87·1	32	...	...	...
Raipur	29·721	SW	5	110·0	85·0	31	...	1·72	−1·45
Nagpur	29·707	Calm	5	109·7	85·6	35	...	4·30	+0·75
Amraoti	29·717	W	7	116·9	87·5	50	...	0·77	−1·99
Akola	29·731	W	4	102·1	83·7	28	...	0·48	−2·57
Surat	29·785	S	6	108·6	80·6	6.	...	1·08	+1·23
Malegaon	29·715	WNW	10	106·4	79·6	58	...	0·10	−1·53
Bombay	29·825	NW	10	9·7	81·8	75	...	0·33	−0·65
Poona	29·795	WSW	14	107·1	74·8	44	0·01	...	−1·35
Ahmednagar	29·779	NNW	1	105·3	75·9	42	...	0·05	...
Aurangabad	29·771	W	4	108·6	80·2	33	...	0·17	...
Sholapur	29·769	W	12	105·7	83·9	31	...	0·00	−2·72
Ratnagiri	29·809	WNW	7	91·4	81·3	71	...	1·04	...
Belgaum	29·806	WNW	19	95·2	72·7	84	0·03	5·76	+0·02
Goa	29·825	NW	12	90·0	82·4	83	...	0·89	...
Karwar	29·803	N	7	89·3	81·4	75	...	1·06	−2·96
Mangalore	29·819	NNW	3	?	81·4	81	...	3·11	−5·19
Calicut	29·810	Calm	5	89·7	78·0	81	..	9·5	−5·32
Cochin	29·811	E	4	91·0	79·6	79	0·04	16·36	−14·07
Bangalore	29·856	WSW	6	91·3	66·5	68	0·20	2·93	−5·83
Secunderabad	29·758	SW	7	105·2	81·8	50	...	2·21	−2·09
Masulipatam	29·804	S	1	95·6	83·0	86	...	2·47	−7·58
Bellary	29·767	W	5	105·	78·2	40	..	3·38	−1·07
Cuddapah	29·765	W	L	107·3	85·0	47	..	8·29	+0·86
Madras	29·818	S	9	92·0	81·5	70	..	9·67	−12·78
Coimbatore	29·807	E	1	95·9	74·1	75	...	5·33	−4·80
Trichinopoly	29·795	C	5	101·1	79·8	72	..	9·12	−4·20
Negapatam	29·799	SE	13	96·0	74·4	73	...	11·51	−21·22
Colombo	29·846	S	4	87·0	76·5	91	0·31	57·40	+5·31
Aden	29·818	E	7	91·3	81·3	75	...	0·40	−2·88

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bangalore and Secunderabad, the pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Malegaon, 20 at Karachi, and 14 at Rajkot and Veraval. The temperature, both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy at Ajmere, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Coimbatore, Negapatam, Colombo and Aden. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Colombo and Bangalore and a few drops at Belgaum and Cochin. The weather is again hot in almost all districts except at stations on the Coromandal Coast, where it is cooler than usual, and the barometer is comparatively abnormally high. The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden is very unsteady and is not indicative of any important change in weather in the Arabian Sea.

May 22.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Malegaon, and 16 at Karachi, Ahmednagar and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Surat, Poona, Belgaum and Bangalore; and the minimum 5 to 7° in excess at Sholapur, Ajmere, Jeypore and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 70° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Raipur, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Madras, and Negapatam; and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Aden. Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Sholapur and Agra. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (2·59"), light to moderate showers at Karwar, Mangalore and Calicut, and a few drops at Cochin and Bangalore. The weather conditions are very favourable for local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

The following is the summary of weather during the third week of May at Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar:—Mauritius.—Mean pressure 30·030"; maximum temperature 83°; minimum 67°; wind variable and blowing with an average velocity of 9 miles an hour; rainfall nil; S.E. Trades unsteady, and wind changing direction from day to day. The weather was clouding over yesterday, and the season up to date has been more unsettled than usual. Seychelles.—Mean pressure 29·858"; maximum 85°; minimum 78°; wind south-south-easterly with a velocity of 10 miles an hour; cloudy weather; rainfall 1·50, and wind more southerly than usual. Zanzibar. Mean pressure 29·907"; maximum 86°; minimum 77°; wind blowing from south with a velocity of 8 miles an hour; weather cloudy; rainfall 0·10, and the weather was finer and more settled than usual. The south-south-easterly winds are blowing at Seychelles and conditions are becoming favourable for monsoon to appear in the Equatorial regions.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, May 23.

Pressure is practically unchanged in Northern and Central India and has risen slightly to briskly in Burma and the peninsula. Pressure hence continues in considerable excess in north-west India. Pressure conditions are becoming more favourable for thunderstorms in Bengal. Temperature has increased briskly in Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and the Central Provinces and is now only in slight defect in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Burma and moderate to excess elsewhere. Winds are remarkably light at present in the west coast stations and in the Central Provinces and the Gangetic plain; they are increasing in South Bengal where winds are now moderate to strong. There is somewhat less cloud in Southern India to-day, but the skies are overcast in Lower Burmah. Thunderstorms have given light to moderate rain in greater part of Burma. In some parts of South Bengal, Assam and Malabar the weather is probably feebly unsettled with thunderstorms to-day in Bengal, Assam, Burma and Malabar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... inches 29·769
Temperature of the Air .... degrees 86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 80·3
Dew Point .... 78·3
Relative humidity of Air .... ·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) .... 1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day .... degrees 91·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 81·9
General Directions of wind* .... NW. W. WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles 251
* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—May 22.

10 p.m. .... 83·8

MONDAY.—May 23.

6 a.m. .... 83·6
10 a.m. .... 86·9
p.m. .... 88·4
4 p.m. .... 87·7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,153 tons, Captain W Gray, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The s s Brookside, 1,702 tons, Captain G Dabun, will sail to-morrow for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The s s Kt. Templar, 2,764 tons, Captain W W Pain, will sail to-morrow for Calcutta, in ballast.

The s s Tottenham, 1,353 tons, Captain R B Gowatkin, will sail to-morrow for Naples, with a general cargo.

The s s Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain D Sutherland, will sail to-morrow for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The s s Kt Errant, 4,747 tons, Captain T Williams, will sail to-morrow for Antwerp, with a general cargo, and Mr Donovano as passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain F W Packham, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, and coast ports, with a general cargo, and 40 deck passengers.

The s s Montank, 1,944 tons, Captain J Towaley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Natal, 1st May, in ballast. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

The s s Wolviston, 1,527 tons, Captain J J Snowdon, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Alexandria, 7th May in ballast. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The s s Wilderspool, 1,864 tons, Captain H Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 11th May, with a cargo of 3,802 tons, of coal. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,832 tons, Captain J Bullock, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta (20th April) via coast ports, brought a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

The s s Algoa, 4,897 tons, Captain G Hansford, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Cardiff, (27th April,) brought a cargo of railway materials. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and C.

The s s Tropic, 2,340 tons, Captain J R Barber, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Natal 5th May in ballast, and 12 deck passengers. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The s s Dorothy, 1,545 tons, Captain J. Johnson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Constantinople, 3rd May, in ballast, and Mr W Templeton as a passenger. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

The P and O Co's s s Verona, 1,950 tons, Captain S Bercham, will sail to-morrow for China, via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr A A Cumroodin Mr C H Cumroodin and Miss Hardoon.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Lieut A A Gibbs, Mr F C K-iley, Miss Madden, Assist Surgeon S H Curry, and 65 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 909 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Hoosen Hamdee, Mr Ahmed, Mr Cassum Doorsy, Mr G Onomicke and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Wilderspool s	Day	Calcutta, May 11

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Vindobona s	Bellen	Kobe
	Patna s	Packnam	Calcutta, etc

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Tottenham, Gwatkin, for Naples
" Virawa, Gray, for Calcutta
" Assyria, Rothwell, for Persian Gulf
" Kt Templar, Pain, for Calcutta
" Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi
" Kirklee, Sutherland, for Karachi
" Verona, Barcham, for China
" Brookside, Dabon, for Marseilles
" Kt Errant, Williams, for Antwerp

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Tropic, for Marseilles
" Wolviston, for Marseilles
" Ethelbrytha, for Liverpool, &c
" Azamor, for Havre
" Montank, for Genoa and Marseilles
" Dorothy, for Naples and Leghorn
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 23.

From Glasgow.

Hispania s—8 bales papers Narielwall Cooper and Co.
City of Khios s—10 cases whisky Phillips and Co.

From Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—6 casks confectionery E D Sassoon and Co, 5 casks port-wine Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 100 cases chemicals C Julubhoy and Co, 16 casks chemicals, Bomonjee Rustomjee

From London.

Arabia s—2 cases glassware and 7 casks earthenware Kursondas Nathoo and Co, 3 cases provision Bolten and Co, 25 cases champagne Phillips and Co
Thorndale s—10 cases gin Phipson and Co
Falkland s—4 cases glassware B Cullianjee and Co

From Hamburg.

Raventhaler s—100 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Rud-isburg s—27 cases chemicals Essoofaily, E A Hoosin, 1 cask wine Treacher and Co

From Antwerp.

Fazilka s—15 cases perfumed sprit, Dhunjeebhoy Shapurji and Co
Rudenburg s—15 cases brandy Eduljee Bezonjee and Co
Bombay s—25 bales straw boards M A M Surufally

From Marseilles.

Arabia s—17 cases brandy F D Panday

From Genoa.

D Balduino s—1 barrel wine 6 casks cheese and 1 case ham C Colonello and Co

From Charente.

Ballaaret s—13 cases brandy Phillips and Co
Bombay s—13 cases brandy Philips and Co
Arabia s—55 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons

From Trieste.

Vindobona s—16 cases glassware R Dittmar, 5 cases glassware Baner and Kran-e, 24 cases, writing paper, K Mohomedally; 32 cases glass bangles Toolsajee Poorarjee; 10 bales writing paper, K Mohomedally, 18 bales writing paper, 10 bales printing paper, M A M Siarufally, 44 cases glass bangles, 1 Poorarjee, 2 cases stationery H Abdoolally 3 cases glassware, &c. Warden and Co.
Imperatrix s—2 cases stationery A Thawerbhoy, 16 bales brown paper D R Umrigar and Co

From Venice.

Egypt s—9 casks glass beads R Curimbhoy
D Balduino s—29 cases provision C Colonello

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 23.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—59 bales wool Ally Mahomed Latif, 60 bales wool Noor Mahomed Jossub, 34 tons linseed oil cakes, The New Moffusil Co, 975 cwt myrobollams Abdoolally Mahomedally and Co, 80 bales wool K Khoosaali, 149 bales wool Bhuwan Hurbaam, 8 bales silk waste Lalloobhoy Nanabhoy, 8000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co
Ethelbrytha s—4000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co

For London.

Caledonia s—24 bales hides Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co, 1960 cwt Mussoor 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers, 20 bales hemp Jhon L Kersten and Co, 700 cwt hemp Isaac Wright and Co

For Hull.

Dido s—4000 cwt castorseed and 6000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co

For Havre.

Ethelbytha s—15370 cwt wheat Sanday and Co
Azamor s—400 cwt rapeseed and 1988 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers, 2000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Stwart and Co, 1007 cwt myrobollams A Khumjee, 6000 cwt linseed and 15370 cwt wheat Sanday and Co

For Dunkirk.

Eveshamabbey s—2000 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co
Aldgate s—2000 cwt poppyseed and 2000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co
Kt Bachelor s—4000 cwt linseed David Sasson and Co, 319 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co, 650 cwt castorseed 2·01 cwt rapeseed and 5000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers
Iran s—6750 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 1000 cwt linseed and 1000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co
Golden Cross s—1000 cwt rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co, 2000 cwt rapeseed and 2500 cwt wheat Ritchie Stewart and Co

For Marseilles.

Hannah M Bell s—402 cwt linseed 1400 cwt castorseed and 192 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 40 tons teakwood M F Kapadia
Brookside s—6000 cwt wheat D Nanjee and Co, 4000 cwt wheat John Fachiri
Wolviston s—6750 cwt wheat John Fachiri, 4000 cwt wheat Glade and Co, 14980 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers
Tropic s—16000 cwt wheat John Fachiri, 4000 cwt wheat Glade and Co

For Genoa.

Skidby s—1968 cwt wheatflour The Bombay Flour Mill
D Balduino s—300 bales cotton Glade and Co 5700 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers
Skidby s—196 cwt wheat flour The Bombay Flour Mill
Montank s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Company, 1000 bales cotton Waite Tracker and Co 300 bales cotton, 2340 cwt gingelly seed, 200 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Naples.

Tottenham s—5000 cwt wheat, A Blascheck and Co.
Dorothey s—18000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Leghorn.

Dorothy s—4000 cwt wheat Killick Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperatrex s—330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co 3139 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—1000 cwt casterseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hongkong.

Peshawar s—100 bales cotton, and 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co. 50 bales twist Sorabjee Dossabhay and Co 250 bales twist Fleming Shaw and Co 100 bales twist Dinshaw Petit and Co 400 bales twist, Tata and Co 50 tons oldiron, H C Joosub 57 cwt googol, 19 cwt By saboie 70 cwt tinnelseed, Qaan Lun Eooo, 4 bales twist Yan Chun Co 50 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co 123 cwt sharkfins, M. Mooraj.
Verona s—8½ cwt Cambay stone and 1 cwt birds skin. E Noordin and Co, 4 lbs goorooohandon, M M Essabhoy, 7 lbs cow bazar PF Talati, 59 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co, 53 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 35 1-2 chests opium HA Esmail and Co, 10 chests opium, NJ Abraham, 8 chests opium M Byramjee, 200 bales twist Sassoon J David Co, 24 chests opium H E Kilins, 1 parcel real pearls E Noordin and Co.

For Shanghai.

Verona s—125 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 50 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 19 chest opium S N Talati and Co, 40 1-2 chest opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 10 chest opium N J Abraham 34 1-2 chests opium E Nordin and Co, 3 chests opium Sasson J David and Co, 8 chest opium Tata and Co 12 chest opium H Ramgopal.

For Kobe.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton Tata and Co
Peshawar s—41 cwt gum A H Mowji and Co
Mazagon s—600 bales cotton Mitsui B Kaishal

For Nagasaki.

Mazagon s—100 bales catton The Mitsui B Kaisha

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS. Mazagon, RE-OPENS, MONDAY, June 6th. Terms on application to HEAD MASTER of Boys' school, or Sister in charge of Girls' School.

ON VIEW.—Revd. T. M. Hudson's Furniture, 13-Stops American Organ, Garden, etc., at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, TO BE SOLD, on 25th inst.

FLEXINET UNDER VESTS.—Best Gents Wear for the Hot Weather, cool, absorbent and Cheap. Six for Rs. 12.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

WANTED, An Experienced DRAFTSMAN, on Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to The EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, River Indus District, Karachi.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE NEW IMPROVED ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels with 6 Tunes complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L." care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Bookstalls [illegible] Railway Termini.

FOR the highest and best class of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA." care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MANGOES! Bombay MANGOES ALPHONSO Rs. 12 and PYREE Rs. 8 per 100, each kind. Apply sharp to TUKINA, Bazar Agent, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of famous other great Poets, by W. K. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas [illegible]. To be had at this Office.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chucklas, No. 6.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500 Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—5, PATEL STREET, FORT.

THE BANK ACCEPTS SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS at the Special Rates of Interest mentioned below:—

For 4 months at 5½ per cent. per annum.
" 3 " " 5 " "
" 2 " " 4 " "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

CHUBB'S
MEDIUM QUALITY
LOCKS AND
PADLOCKS.
Superior Strength and Finish to all other
ORDINARY HOUSE LOCKS
AND
CHEAPER THAN BAZAR LOCKS.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

WE chronicled under Saturday evenings's date the latest news to hand through Reuter for this column, and now append our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	37,000	10,000	21,000
" to U. Kingdom	38,000	11,000	18,000
" " Continent	37,000	46,000	22,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,237,000	6,536,000	5,068,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,531,000	2,919,000	2,114,000
" " to Continent do.	5,030,000	2,701,000	2,019,000
" Stock in the Ports	541,000	338,000	370,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	3,710,000	2,778,710	2,736,180
" " Surats	197,000	248,830	31,350

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,188,000	1,152,250	1,074,950
" London	6,000	4,000	4,000
American Afloat	110,000	50,000	62,000
East Indian	10,000	11,000	18,000
Total	1,314,000	1,217,250	1,158,950
Price of Middling-Americans	3 9-16d.	4 3-32d.	4 9-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3 13-32d.	3 13-32d.
Difference	9-16d.	11-16d.	7-8d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	47,23[illegible]
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,89,293
Other "	Dec.	"	34,067
Government Securities	Dec.	"	53,717
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	7,32,140
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	1,46,573
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	12,359
Cash	Dec.	"	3,52,977

According to the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day there was a decrease in the Cash Balance of 3 1-2 lakhs, at 100 lakhs, compared with a diminution in the previous week of 26 1-4 lakhs, at 103 3-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Branches there were withdrawals amounting to 1 3-4 lakhs; and in Private Deposits there was a falling off of 1-4 lakh. Government Securities were 1-2 lakh less; and Bills Discounted and Purchased some 1 1-2 lakh. Public Deposits at the Head Office were 1-2 lakh more; and in Loans there was an increase of 7 1-4 lakhs.

COTTON continues a steady market, with a moderate business reported to-day. The mills bought 650 bales, and shippers 1,450 bales; total, 2,100 bales.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—The former market is reported to be quiet; while in the latter, little or nothing is doing. Prices generally remain at their former level.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,630	bales.
Wheat	120,537	cwts.
Linseed	9,297	"
Rapeseed	12,810	"
Gingellyseed	1,492	"
Poppyseed	23,118	"
Castorseed	4,505	"
Rice	7,310	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady in tone. Lines are reported done for Liverpool and Marseilles, May shipment, at 34s. and 35s. per ton respectively.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened quiet at 1s. 4 7-32d for three month's sight Credits, 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and 1s. 4 3-13d. soon became obtainable when a little was reported thereat. A fair amount of Bank Telegraphic and Demand was bought by the bazaar, but later on the enquiry fell off, and rates closed with a steady feeling at the following level:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 3-4d.	"
Francs	1·70 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet at 93 13-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-16 for the Settlement.

SHARES are neglected. Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 10 lower; Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 15 higher.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st May, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 14th May, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	May 14. Rs.	May 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,01,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,21,936	48,69,234
Do. do. at Branches	55,38,952	53,49,659
Other Deposits	2,92,94,583	2,92,6[illegible]
Post Bills	7,183	7,119
Credits, undrawn	17,65,583	17,40,631
Rs.	5,79,28,314	5,77,30,569
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,02,84,382	1,02,27,665
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	78,72,068	75,10,908
Loans do. do. do.	83,17,021	1,90,14,161
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,67,99,797	66,53,224
Dead Stock	4,15,321	4,15,321
Stamps and Stationery	31,433	31,334
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,19,050	1,06,691
Cash	1,03,72,433	1,00,19,456
Rs.	5,79,28,314	5,77,30,569

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62
Bar Silver	26 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MAY 23.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste, from Kobe, left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 22nd instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 19.

Rogers, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Meerut
Ward, Lt, Bengal, 44th Gurkhas, on furlough, from Manipur
Spencer, Lt-Col, Bengal, 17th B I, on furlough, from Silchar
Maclean, Lt, Bengal, 2nd A and S High, on leave, from Chabatta
Lee, Capt, Punjab, 23rd Pioneers, on leave, from Umballa
Lyon, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave from Kasauli

MAY 20.

Cawood, Capt, 7th B C, from furlough, from England
Goldsmith, 2nd Lt, Bengal, D C L I, on leave, from Nowshera
Allen, Major, Bengal, R E, on furlough, from Fort William
Holdane, Lt, Bengal, 8th M I, on leave, from Barrackpore
Casels, Lt, Punjab, 35th Sikhs, from furlough, from England
Preston, Lt, Punjab, 40th Pathans, from furlough, from England
Heath, Lt Col, Punjab, 11th B L, from leave, from England
Lowry, Capt, Punjab, 1st Worset Regt, on duty, from Dover
Dougal, Lt, Punjab, Som L I, on leave, from Kuldanah
Griffiths, Capt, Punjab, 16th B C, on furlough, from Umballa
Twynam, Capt, Punjab, A D C, D G O C P F F, on leave, from Abbottabad
Lindsay, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Gurkhas, on leave, from Fort Lockhart
Johnson, Lt, Punjab, Corps of Guides, on furlough, from Madras
Keilly, Lt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, off leave, from England
Gibbs, Surgn Lt, Bo, I M S, off leave, from England
Knatchbull, Capt, D L O, on duty, from Poona
Grace, Lt, 5th Bo L I, on leave, from Rajkote
Chitty, Capt, 5th Bo I, off leave, from England
Atkinson, 2nd Lt, Bo, Shropshire L I, to attend medical board, from Deolali

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Mathias, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Karachi
Thomson, Capt, 28th Bo Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee

MAY 21.

Peacocke, Surg-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on retirement, to London
Grace, Lt, 5th Bo L I, on furlough, to England
Holmes, Capt, Bo, Malwa Bhil Corps, on leave, to Europe
Mackenzie, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, on furlough, to Europe
Balcombe, Lt, Bo, 28th Bo Pioneers, on furlough, to Europe
Swiston, Surg-Capt, Bo, P A to P M O, on leave, to Europe
Wright, Major, Bo, 2nd Lancers H C, on leave, to Europe
Murray, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on furlough, to Europe
Bond, Capt, Bengal, S and M, on leave, to England
Burt, Capt, Bengal, York and Lane Regt, on duty, to England
Fisher, Capt, Bengal, R A, on transfer to Home Establishment to England
Rogers, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England
Ward, Lt, Bengal, 44th Gurkhas, on furlough, to England
Powell, Surg-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to England
Spencer, Lt-Col, Bengal, 17th B I, on furlough, to England
Goldsmith, 2nd Lt, Bengal, D C L I, on m c, to England
Allen, Major, Bengal, R E, on furlough, to England
Holdane, Lt, Bengal, 8th M I, on furlough, to London
Hewlett, Lt, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, to Europe
Masters, Lt-Col, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, to Europe
Maclean, Lt, Bengal, A and S High, on leave, to Europe

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GERMANY.

DEATH.

ROGERS—May 13, at Nauheim, Germany, Mrs. Maria Rogers, suddenly of heart disease.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SINCLAIR—May 20, at Williamsden, Egmore, the wife of Chas. H. Sinclair, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JAMES—May 19, at Madras, Cedric William Senior James, the infant son of Fred R. James, aged 1 year and 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1898.

ONE of the most remarkable of the political portents of the time is the unanimity and the bitterness with which the policy of the Government in the Far East is assailed by the Conservative and Unionist press. "The Government's diplomacy in the Far East," writes one comforter, "has been shortsighted in its inception, timid, and inconsistent in its course, and unfortunate in its results; but the policy which in the middle of a quarrel with one Great Power has needlessly taken up and then feebly let drop a quarrel with that Power's only possible or probable ally, appears to us to be unworthy of the reputation which the members of the present Government have hitherto enjoyed." The *Times*, ever strong upon the stronger side, puts the indictment of Lord Salisbury's policy or want of policy with clearness and precision: "Lord Salisbury asked boldly to be judged by results. That is precisely the standard by which the nation have been trying the Government for some weeks past. The Foreign Secretary to all appearance is perfectly contented with what he has achieved. He has got Wei-Hai-Wei—a position with 'enormous advantages'—but which he firmly refused to accept for a month after the Chinese pressed it upon him. He has got a variety of commercial and other concessions, so far as Chinese promises can give them, and Talienwan is a treaty port. Lord Salisbury's treatment of this last point can be compared only with Mr. Balfour's remark that our ships of war are still free to visit Port Arthur. Talienwan, he says, was first mentioned in a suggestion that it should be made a treaty port. It has been made a treaty port, and what more do we want? This is the merest fencing with words, quite unfitting in the serious treatment of a serious problem. The difference between treaty ports and treaty rights of all kinds in the hands of China, whom we can compel to observe her pledges, and of the same ports and rights in the hands of several great military Powers, which may combine to prevent us from enforcing our claims, save at the cost of a general war, is fundamental. Nobody knows that better than Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour themselves, and their efforts to evade the point cannot tend to heighten the public trust in their assurances. Lord Salisbury, like Mr. Balfour, attempts to shelter the Government from the real charge which is brought against them by meeting an accusation which has not been made. He pleads that they would have been unwise to take Port Arthur. That is not the point. The point, as Mr. Bryce's speech will remind him, is whether they ought to have proclaimed that they would maintain the integrity of China, and then to have allowed Russia to act in flat defiance of that proclamation by occupying Port Arthur; or, to put it in another form, whether, having arrived at the conclusion that the Russian advance was inevitable, they ought to have postponed all attempt at an understanding with her until it was too late to do anything but adopt a precautionary measure which has placed us in fresh antagonism to her. Lord Salisbury thinks that Russia has made a great mistake in going to Port Arthur. Russia has hitherto proved to be a remarkably sound judge of her own interests." The faithful *Standard* damns with the faintest of praise: "Mr Balfour may have overstated his case when he maintained that the Czar had prejudiced his chances by precipitating change; but beyond doubt Russia has not established a position of unimpeachable and irresistible history." Happily not.

The faint praise disappears altogether when the Government is told that what the country feels is that the aims of Russian policy might have been discerned at an earlier date, and that they might either have been effectually resisted, or, if that was deliberately deemed not worth the tremendous risks of a collision between the two Empires, they might have been dealt with in such a fashion as to avoid the appearance of diplomatic defeat to this country in their partial attainment. Adverse, it might almost be said hostile, criticism is not confined to the Ministerial press. Tory M.Ps. are equally candid. One of them writes that if Lord Salisbury would hand over charge of the Foreign Office to Mr. Balfour the general feeling of misgiving now prevalent throughout the party would be greatly relieved. A Tory candidate tells the electors whose sympathies he desires to secure, that Lord Salisbury has a queer way of giving away various small things we do not want: "A sprat to catch a herring is what everybody understands, but some sprats had been given away." It has even been suggested that the Prime Minister has subordinated the interests of the Empire and his own judgment to a natural desire in the highest quarters that the closing years of the reign should not be convulsed by war. Those who think it reasonable and becoming to indulge in that innuendo are the lineal representatives of the wise-acres who during the Crimean war assembled to see the Prince Consort sent to the Tower for treasonable correspondence with the Russian enemy. People inclined to give this absurd invention credence should remember that it has been the constant theme of statesmen of both parties that the conscientious care with which every despatch is read and considered have given Her Majesty a knowledge of foreign affairs, of the greatest value to Ministers, none of whom could pretend to an experience so continuous and so complete. Nor is it lightly to be assumed that Lord Salisbury would subordinate a clear conviction of the interests of the Empire to considerations of a different order, however deserving of deference within their proper sphere. It would be possible to adduce an example in point, that would at once negative any supposition of the kind. A particular appointment to a position of great dignity and no less responsibility, being suggested to the present Prime Minister, he deferentially replied that he would give the matter the most careful consideration. When after a certain interval the subject was again mooted, the difficulty was met by the still more deferential intimation that if desired the matter should be placed before the Cabinet for consideration. The question was not raised a third time.

As we have said before, when it is a question between Lord Salisbury, who has had more experience of foreign affairs than any other British statesman, and critics who have had no experience, the presumption ought not to be in favour of the latter even when they are tolerably unanimous. That mistakes were made it is idle to deny; some of them very serious mistakes, that could never have been made if the realities of the situation were grasped in time. Mr. Balfour's generous invitation to Russia two years ago to provide herself with an ice-free port in the Pacific—of course at the cost of China—was an imprudence which a more wary statesman would have avoided. But at that time it had become the fashion of the hour in London to favour the idea of a good understanding with Russia, as it is now to urge the conclusion without loss of time of an alliance with our kin beyond the sea. It soon became known that Russia was resolved to secure for herself Port Arthur, from which she had ejected Japan without much ceremony as a dangerous position for any Power to hold in the neighbourhood of Pekin. Before the claim was actually made, and while there was still a possibility that it might be postponed, it happened that Talienwan, in Lord Salisbury's curious phrase, "first appeared in the despatches." In other words, the Tsungli Yamen was asked to make that place a free port, as one of the conditions on which a sixteen million loan was to be guaranteed by the British Government. That was a direct challenge to Russia which she could not and did not fail to take up. No sooner had the demand been withdrawn at the urgent request of China, which was threatened with the hostility of her northern neighbour if she entertained it, than a peremptory claim for the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan was preferred in a tone that brooked no refusal. The policy of the open door and insistance on the most favoured nation clause of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin being just then in the ascendant, British war ships were sent to Port Arthur and cast anchor there, to the great joy of the critics who are now so angry at what inevitably followed. Count Muravieff requested the withdrawl of the ships with a scarcely veiled intimation that if they remained where they were something might happen. The ships withdrew, not because of the demand or the menace, say Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, but because the Admiral in the ordinary course of duty ordered them to go elsewhere. Without saying with Sir Charles Dilke that the withdrawal from Port Arthur was a humiliating story, or with Lord Charles Beresford that it was the most humiliating episode in our history, and has lowered our prestige in the East, there need be no hesitation in admitting that it was a manifest blunder to have sent war vessels under the circumstances to Port Arthur unless it was the settled determination of the Government to make good their right to be there. Since there was no such intention—though certain newspapers in London asserted that such was the intention—it was clearly a mistake to send the ships to Port Arthur. The withdrawal sooner than go to war to keep them there was the one sensible thing in the whole episode. These were errors which might have been and should have been avoided. Why were they committed? Largely, it must in candour be said, because irresponsible critics in London foced the hand of the Government, and compelled them to assume a bellicose attitude when there was no intention of going to war because Russia preferred one ice-free port rather than another. The harshest critics of the Government are the very men who urged them to commit the mistakes they now so vehemently denounce.

NEARLY three weeks since an impression prevailed that Admiral Cervera, whose whereabouts were then as mysterious as they are now, contemplated a sudden departure from the Carribean Sea with a view to reach the Philippines via the Straits of Magellan. It was said that Marshal Blanco was confident that the Americans could attempt nothing against Havana until after the rainy season, and that he would be able to maintain himself against any force the enemy might then be able to land in the island. That being so, there was nothing wild or incredible in the intention ascribed to the Spanish Admiral to make demonstrations to put Admirals Sampson and Scheley in doubt as to his movements, and then steam for Manila and have it out with Admiral Dewey. It now appears that the Spaniards still hold that town, and that an armistice allows neutrals to go to and fro on business without fear of stray shells. One Spanish gun-boat is at large in the river Manila. The Spanish and native troops are said to number 25,000 regulars, with 10,000 volunteers. The strength of the rebels is not stated, but some of them are ten miles from the city. If there be any truth in the statement that a strong squadron is being got ready at Cadiz to proceed round the Cape to Manila, the American squadron will be in a very dangerous position. If they seek safety in flight the Spaniards may take their revenge at San Francisco, and hold it to ransom. No American war-ships other than those under Admiral Dewey are in the Pacific, and the Cadiz fleet, especially if reinforced by Admiral Cervera, will be in a position to make the enemy regret the raid on Manila.

ALTHOUGH the review of the Government of India on the revenue report of irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces is little more than a mass of dull figures, it contains some indications of the great economic benefits derived from irrigation in that Lieutenant-Governorship. The capital outlay during 1896-97 was 29 lakhs of rupees—3½ lakhs higher than in the previous year—and this brings up the total capital outlay to 865½ lakhs. Viewed from the outlook of direct return alone this expenditure has been fully justified, for during the last five years it has yielded an average return of 4·8 per cent—a result largely due, however, to the exceptional demand for irrigation in the two seasons of deficient rainfall, 1895 and 1896. The accumulated net revenue over interest charges is 166½ lakhs of rupees. During the year to which the resolution relates the area irrigated was 31 per cent. above the previous maximum. The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at 1,268 lakhs of rupees, which amounts to one and a-half times the total capital cost of the canals. The average value of the crops per acre was Rs. 42 and the average rate assessed for the use of the water, including share of land revenue, Rs. 3·4, being only a small fraction of the worth of the crop. When the value to the country of the crops obtained by irrigation in a year of famine is placed side by side with the direct revenues obtained from the irrigated tracts, some idea is formed of the immense importance of protective works of this description in the Provinces or parts of Provinces where they can be carried out with a reasonable prospect of being remunerative. Side by side with this review comes the report in regard to the Bombay Presidency exclusive of Sind. It shows that the total area irrigated was in round numbers 118,000 acres against 75,000 acres in the previous year, this large increase being due to the famine. The entire capital outlay on these works in the Bombay Presidency has been 263½ lakhs. The net revenue of the year on the basis of assessment was Rs. 3,32,000 but on the basis of realizations it was under two lakhs. The arrears will no doubt be received during the current year.

ZANZIBAR is fortunate in having an enterprising Director of Agriculture in Mr. R. N. Lyne, who has not only taught agriculturists what best to do in the cultivation of indigenous products, but what new products are likely to flourish in their not too generous soil. Cocoa, kola, vanilla, rubber, coffee, candlenut, camphor, and eucalyptus are among the latter, and gratifying success has already attended Mr. Lyne's efforts to grow most of them. As regards cocoa though great difficulty was experienced in obtaining seeds and plants, some trees which have been reared have brought forth fruit to such an extent as sufficiently to demonstrate that cocoa may be sown and will thrive in Zanzibar. Kola germinates freely and grows well, and as it is merely necessary be place the fruit in the sun to dry and no further labour is involved in its preparation for the market, kola growing is likely to prove a popular pursuit with the indolent Zanzibari, especially as it is more than twice as profitable as clove-growing, which requires unremitting attention and the employment of vast armies of unwilling workers. Experiments with vanilla seem to show that too much care and attention are required in cultivating the vine and fertilising the flowers, to say nothing of harvesting and preparing the fruit for the market to make its production a profitable industry. As regards rubber it is yet too early to give anything like a decisive report. Reports on experiments in coffee-growing show that all hope of doing so successfully have been abandoned, the elevation being too low. Camphor, safflower, olives, and sarsaparilla have been abandoned, and the cultivation of eucalyptus has also been attended by very little success. But it has been found that with comparatively little additional trouble cloves, the chief of the indigenous products of Zanzibar, can be brought up to the same pitch of perfection as the best Penang and Amboyna product. Indian ryots and coolies could bring about wonderful improvements in Zanzibar and make rupees when the Arab now only makes pies.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 7 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, C. I. E., is shortly proceeding home on three months' privilege leave.

A JOINT Stock Company is being formed in Bombay under the name of the Condensed Milk Manufacturing Company, Limited. The capital is Rs. 50,000 divided into 500 shares of Rs. 100 each, and the agents are the Prince of Wales Dairy Co., the solicitors, Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla; the Engineers, Messrs. Garlick and Co. and the bankers, Messrs. William Watson and Co. The object of the company is to manufacture condensed milk and generally to deal in dairy products. The management of the affairs of the company will be entrusted to the Prince of Wales Dairy Company, which has been dealing in dairy products for the last seven years. Messrs. Jamnadas Ranchhoddass on behalf of The Prince of Wales Dairy Company, have imported the machinery requisite for manufacturing condensed milk.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th April 1898, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897, of 33,313 maunds with an increase of Rs. 52,374 in the earnings.

IT is much to be regretted, says a Hongkong paper, that the plague is attacking a larger proportion of Europeans than formerly here. Scarcely a case outside of the working and nursing staffs was attacked in 1894, and the same remark applies to nearly the same extent to subsequent years. This year, however, the cases have been more numerous; and we believe the medical men have no satisfactory explanation to offer for this fact. The sad death of Sister Frances has been followed by the illness of Sister Gertrude, and the indisposition of Sister Catherine. We have now the sad duty of recording the name of Mr. Lindsay S. Crawford, Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., whose young life has been cut off after only two days' illness.

THE P. and O. steamer Rohilla, on arrival at Yorkohama on April 21, reported one of the Chinese firemen to be suffering from plague. The man was landed and taken to the isolation hospital. The vessel was to be detained in quarantine for one week.

A HONGKONG paper understands that the Germans at Kyao Chao are not nearly so enthusiastic with the outlook of that place as they were at first, and there is a strong opinion forming there that Kyao Chao ought to be exchanged for some more promising stronghold while it is yet time.

THE constitution is notified of a Permanent Committee consisting of the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Home Member of the Government of India, the President of the Bengal Chamber, the President of the British Indian Association, and the Hon. Mr. A. H. Wallis, with power to add to their number to form a trust for the administration of the funds left over from the moneys collected for relief purposes in the late famine.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Cashmere has left for Batote in the hills, four marches above Jummoo. He went there to consecrate a temple and large tank built from his private purse, which will now be opened for the use of the public. He was caught in the recent storm while making a night march over a bad piece of road, and some of his followers suffered badly. But his Highness, though a good deal inconvenienced, is none the worse and will be back in Jummoo in another four or five days.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

LONDON, MAY 22.

It is reported that the Spanish fleet is short of coals and rations.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Sir Julian Pauncefort, British Ambassador to the United States, and Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine, will confer with the State Department at Washington, during the coming week, with respect to the preliminaries of a Convention for settling all pending subjects of controversy between Canada and the United States.

THE STATE FUNERAL FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone's funeral in Westminster Abbey will take place on Saturday next, the 28th instant.

Obituary sermons were preached to-day in churches throughout Great Britain, Australia, and the Cape.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OBSEQUIES.

MAY 23.

Mr. Gladstone's body will be removed to Hawarden Church on Wednesday morning, and will remain therein until the night, when it will be brought to London and will lie in state for two days upon a catafalque in Westminster Hall until Saturday, the day of the funeral.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN CONCESSION IN CHINA.

The "Times'" Pekin correspondent telepraphs that the Russo-Chinese Bank has signed a contract to construct a Railway from Chingting to Taiyuenfu.

This gives Russia the virtual control of the Railway from Pekin to Shansi.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ganges, with mails of the 13th instant, left here, for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Peninsular, for Colombo and Australia. at 9 a.m., to-day.

THE RELIEF OF THE CHITRAL COLUMN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The Chitral relieved column is now practically back in India, having reached Warai, only two marches from Chakdara, last Saturday.

Four more cases of enteric are reported from Malakhand camp, but with this exception the health of the troops along the frontier is excellent.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A P. W. D. OFFICER.

Mr. Gow, Accountant, P. W. D., died here suddenly yesterday, from heart failure. His funeral to-day was attended by Colonel Upcott and a large contingent of Volunteers.

SIMLA NEWS.

The death is reported from Kashmir of Mrs. Gastrell wife of Major Gastrell, of the Imperial Service troops.

Ladies Veronica and Christian Bruce proceed on a short excursion into the interior, this week, with a party of Simla residents.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

Telegrams have to-day reached Meteorological Department from Mauritius, Seychelles, and Zanzibar. They show high barometric at Mauritius and below normal at Seychelles and Zanzibar. Trade winds are unsteady and shifting frequently in Mauritius, but a ship arrived at Seychelles from East Africa reports strong trades more southerly than usual.

There are no signs as yet of the approach of the monsoon to Ceylon, but the above conditions in the southern seas are now favourable for its advance. In Northern India also the weather is clearing and the temperature rising rapidly, so there is every prospect that the unfavourable conditions of the last fortnight are passing away. The snowfall of the winter months in the Himalayas has been so light that the recent heavy deposit has not raised accumulations in higher altitudes much above normal.

SIMLA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

JAKKO STAKES.

Major Turner's Talkover, 10st. 13lbs	1
Colonel Doyne's Enamel, 11st; 7lbs	2
Patiala's Merrylegs, 11 1-3rd st.	3

TRIAL STAKES.

The Kour Raja's Dilkusha, 10st. 1lb.	1
Mr. S. J. S. S. Jovial, 9st. 7lbs	2
Mr, Fleming's Tim Pippin, 9st. 2lbs	3

ELYSIUM STAKES.

Patiala's Mite, 10st. 2lbs.	1
Mrs. Pulleyn's La Fleche III., 9st. 2lbs.	2
Mr. Guest's Kazalan, 7st. 5lbs	3

CLUB STAKES.

Mr. Turnhill's Conductor, 8st. 7lbs	1
Major Turlr's The Bairn, 9st. 5lbs.	2
Mr. Hewett's The Nut, 10st	3

POLO SCURRY.

Captain Grimstone's Mug, 10st. 0lbs.	1
Colonel Doyne's Cherry, 10st. 13lbs	2
Mr. Smyth's The Mummer, 10st. 5lbs.	3

ELGIN PLATE.

Patiala's Queenstand, 9st. 7lbs	1
The Kour Raja's Ada, 10st. 11lbs.	2
Major Turner's The Bairn, 10st. 8lbs	3

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

TWO MORE VILLAGES ATTACKED.

LAHORE, MAY 23.

Two new villages, Bhagwani, close to Garhshankar, in Hoshiarpur District, and Larya, in Jullundur District, not far from the municipal town of Rahon, have been attacked with plague. The population of both the villages is small.

Orders have been issued prohibiting all persons from travelling to, or to the neighbourhood of Dasuya, in Hoshiapur District, at the time of the Jangi Mahi Shah fair, ordinarily held between 1st and 7th June.

ALLOWANCES TO CIVIL OFFICERS ON PLAGUE DUTY.

The Punjab Government has sanctioned plague allowance of twenty per cent. on pay to all Civil officers on special duty in an infected area, and one month's privilege leave for every five months spent on plague duty.

REMISSION OF DEATH SENTENCE.

POONA, MAY 23.

Kaola Arab Sindhi, a life convict who was sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, for causing the death of a warder named Narsu Lengoo, at Yerrowda Jail, has had the sentence changed to five years' imprisonment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

THE KNIGHTHOOD OF THE HYDERABAD RESIDENT.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 23.

Sir Chichley Plowden's decoration has already stimulated the proposals of various bodies to honour him publicly on his return from Ootacamund. The Minister contemplates holding a ball in connection with the decoration. The Knighthood has not caused surprise locally, although following so quickly on the Resident's C.I.E., as his recent efforts to establish friendlier relations between the Nizam and the Government of India have been eminently successful. There are now five Knights in Hyderabad.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CALCUTTA.

THE INQUEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

An inquest was held, to-day, touching the death of Amrita Lal Nath, who was shot by Dr. Laing, on Saturday last, during a disturbance at the house of Baboo Jogesh Chunder Roy, where Dr. Laing had gone on invitation to inspect the place for a private family plague hospital, and was taken for an inoculator by the large crowd which had gathered on seeing an European doctor in the house. The following evidence was recorded:—

Dr. H. M. Sen, examined, said: I am Assistant Surgeon at Alipore. I examined the body of a boy, named Amrita Lal Nath. The body was indentified to me by Constable Ram Lal Singh. I found a small oval contused wound on the chest. Blood was oozing out of the wound There was also a small circular constused wound on the back. Two opening communicated with each other by a track running downwards and backwards, and a little upwards the track of the wound was contused. This (produced) is my post-mortem report. Death was due to the wound described, the immediate cause being injury to the heart. It was a gunshot wound from its appearance. The deceased was about twelve years of age. He was a Hindoo boy. Looking at this cartridge (shown) the wound I have described could be caused by a bullet like this.

Baboo Jogesh Chunder Roy, examined, said: I am residing at 39, Chunder Nath Chatterjee's Lane. I am pleader. I applied to Dr. Laing in writing as the District Officer for setting apart a portion of my house as a plague hospital; and he came on Saturday at 9-30 a.m. to examine the house. We noticed a large crowd in Russa Road, east of Chunder Nath Chatterjee's Lane. Drs. Laing and Sircar were about to leave, but seeing the mob, came back to the house. I accompanied them to the main entrance to see them go, and saw a crowd. The crowd was boisterous. There were about four hundred persons colleected, shouting "A Sahib has come. The 'Ticcawallah' (inoculator) has come." At Dr. Laing's request I explained to the mob that Dr. Laing had come to inspect the house for opening a private hospital, and not to inoculate anyone, and beseeched them to disperse. One old man, who appeared to be the ringleader, said, "You Bengali Babus bring the Sahibs and do all mischief." I again beseeched them to disperse, but they paid no heed to my entreaties. I went inside the house, and Dr. Laing requested me to order my servant to bolt the sudder door. I went upstairs, where Drs. Laing and Sircar had preceded me, and I had bolted two doors of the entrance to my hall to keep out the crowd. A few minutes after, I found that the mob had entered my house and had come upstairs. They broke open the door upstairs, and entered the hall. There were about a hundred people, some being armed with sticks and some with large brickbats in their hands, and were very excited. I again explained to them, and asked them to disperse. They said: "You must give up the Sahib, or must suffer serious injuries to yourself." The mob after a little while, not being able to find the Sahib, went downstairs. The inspector then came and I saw Drs. Laing and Sircar, seated on the back staircase leading to the roof of the house. I learnt from him that a man had been shot. Up to this I did not know that any shot had been fired. In my opinion, if the mob which came into my hall searching for Dr. Laing had found him, they would have killed him. They were all armed with sticks and stones, and were in a most excited state, brandishing their sticks and shouting, "Where is the Sahib?" The crowd came up the main entrance, and some came into the large hall after breaking open the door, while the others went to the alleyway and verandah running north and south. When I first went out to speak to the mob, I saw Babu Surendro Nath Mullick, a neighbour and a member of the ward committee. He was also arguing with the mob.

Dr. E. A. R. Laing, examined, said: I am medical officer, in charge No. 4 District. I went to examine Jogesh Babu's house to see if it was fit for a plague hospital. On the application of the Babu, I examined the house. When I finished examining the house, I went and informed the Babu that he could devote a certain part of the house for a hospital, and gave him instructions as to what was required to be done. I made few notes on the back of the application. While doing this I heard noise outside, and questioned the Babu as to the cause of the noise. He said it was the people getting excited thinking, he was the inoculator. I hurried up my notes, and went downstairs, intending to leave the house. A servant of the Babu preceded me, carrying my bag, in which I had my revolver, cartridge case, and papers. Dr. Sircar accompanied me downstairs. When I came to the door I saw a crowd blocking up the entrance to the lane into Russa Road. Baboo Surendro Nath Mullick, of the Vigilance Committee, was standing in front of the crowd with his arms stretched out. The crowd became more excited on seeing me. I then ran back, snatched my bag from the servant's hand, and went into the house again. I then asked Gogesh Baboo to go out and explain to the people that I was not an inoculator. He did so; but the crowd pressed towards the door, which I closen and two servants were left to prevent it being broken open. The Babu, Dr. Sircar, and myself then went upstairs, and I then took my revolver out of my bag. The Babu, Dr. Sircar and myself and two or three servants went into the large hall We were seated there. When the servant rushed up and said the crowd had broken open the door and were coming in, I shouted to Dr. Sircar to bolt from the back staircase. Dr. Sircar and myself ran up the staircase and sat on the steps. I was seated two steps below Dr. Sircar. We were there about two minutes, when we were found out. I heard the crowd below rushing about, shouting and yelling and sticks rattling against the furniture. I gathered from this that they were searching for me; and I knew if they caught me they would kill me. I heard the pattering of feet coming up the stairs. I picked up my revolver and fired. I saw a man armed with a long iron bar, about two or three feet long, suddenly appear, and coming towards me round the corner, when I picked up my revolver and fired at him; and I believe. I it him. I waited for a short time, and hearing the rustling of feet, thought of leaving the house. I told Dr. Sircar to stay where he was, and I would go and see if the man I shot at had disappeared. I descended the steps slowly, and not hearing anything I went down to the courtyard. I looked towards the alleyway to the right, but I could not see anything. On turning round, I saw four or five men armed with lathis coming towards me. I took up my revolver and fired twice, and they bolted. I did not see anyone fall.

Superintendent Bell here explained that the boy was shot when the second and third shots were fired.

Witness, continuing, said the person I fired at was about 22 years of age. The man who was coming up came round the corner, and I aimed at his stomach. I fired two snap shots at four or five men who were coming towards me a second time, about the distance of six paces. These five men rushed towards me, as I thought, to kill me, and I fired. I then sat on the stair case with Dr. Sircar till Superintendent Bell came. This (shown) is my revolver. I fired three rounds out of it. After I fired the last two shots I went up the stair, again where I had left Dr. Sircar, I took out the three empty cartraidge cases and replaced them with fresh ones.

THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

(FROM THE SECRETARY, CONGRESS COMMITTEE.)

SATARA, MAY 22.

Deep sorrow is felt here for the death of Mr. Gladstone. The Congress Committee have adopted a letter of condolence to Mrs. Gladstone, and the members of the family.

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

KASUMTI bazaar was white last Friday with hail, and since then thunderstorm after thunderstorm has swept across these hills, not, it is true, bringing much rain to the station, but laying the suffocating dust and driving us to Jeger and flannels. A more complete change it would be difficult to have, and the keen crisp air we are now enjoying makes Simla charming. A curious result has been the sudden reduction in the consumption of water, due, the authorities think, to diminished zeal in the watering of gardens, which would seem to go on surreptitiously, despite municipal commands and exhortations to the contrary. The springs which feed the reservoirs have not been appreciably affected, but so considerable has been the falling off in the demand that it now begins to look as if it would be possible to get through the season without further curtailment of the supply. And as work upon the new storage tank is being pushed on energetically, the deficiency is unlikely to be repeated next season.

It is worth while to ride out the ten miles to where the hillside is being cut away to make room for the excavation, to see how water-works can be engineered in the Himalayas. The arrangement is simplicity itself. It consists of an iron main which runs along an outlying range and taps the various springs which cross its path. Each spring is caught in a filter tank, whence the water passes into a reservoir and thence into the main. The whole series is sufficiently elevated to enable the water to run down to Simla by gravitation, the storage reservoir, now being built, being only designed to accumulate what would otherwise run to waste in the winter month when the springs are full and consumption of water in the station is low. The service is supplemented by a somewhat similar arrangement at a lower level which collects the water from the springs in the gorge beneath, whence it is driven by powerful steam pumps through steel mains, twelve hundred feet up the hillside, to join the stream flowing by gravitation from the upper series. The whole area which feeds the springs is carefully preserved by the municipality. It is covered with forest and supports some valuable fruit gardens, but no one is allowed to build upon it, and the water is thus kept free from contamination, and is consequently pure, while its origin in snow-fed mountain springs renders it specially wholesome. For the time being, it is true, the catchment area has been invaded by an army of light-hearted hill coolies who are working on the new reservoir, but their lines have been very carefully laid out below where the springs emerge, so their presence can do little harm, and, altogether, the impression one gathers is, that if Simla has had reason to groan over the scantiness of its water-supply it is extraordinarily lucky in its quality, and, thanks to the wisdom with which the system has been laid out and administered, can always increase it indefinitely at comparatively small expense.

The social event of the week has of course been the announcement of the marriage arranged between Lady Elizabeth Bruce and Mr. Babington-Smith, which I understand is to take place at Home. On Friday, Sir Mackworth Young arrived in Simla, and on Saturday the offices of the Punjab Government formally opened here, and as the Viceregal party have now come in from Mashobra there is likely to be plenty going on. The Gymkhana last Saturday was a full one, the number of people to be seen at that popular weekly gathering being an excellent indication of the condition of the station generally. The Maharajah of Patiala is here with his cricket and polo teams, and Scindia has just paid the station a flying visit. Invitations for four dances are out, and next week are the races and the levee, and state dinner, not to add the first performance of the "Chili Widow," and the volunteer sports. On Thursday took place the annual cricket match, Civil *vs.* Military, which resulted in a close game ending in a draw, the bowling having matters somewhat its own way, owing to the difficulty of the ground, which, enormously improved as it is this year, in the matter of turf, is necessarily uncertain, especially under matting. On Tuesday the volunteers met a military team from Jutogh in an association game, which was well contested, the soldiers ultimately winning by two goals to one. On Saturday night the officers of the Simla Volunteers dined together at the United Service Club, their host being Colonel Upcott, commanding the corps. And on Sunday took place an impressive service at Christ Church, at which the Bishop of Lahore, who, I am sorry to hear, is again dangerously ill, was missed by many.

This evening, there was a very pleasant concert given by Miss Martineau, at the Town Hall, in which a number of well known Simla amateurs lent their assistance. The attendance was fair, and would no doubt have been far larger, in spite of everything else that is going on, if it had been known how good the entertainment was to be. Miss Martineau herself was in capital voice, and her song, *Per pieta*, was rendered with pleasing expression. The Trio also, in which Mrs. Day and Colonel Clarke assisted, was much appreciated, while Mrs. Finney's solo upon the piano was a production of exquisitely finished skill.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

DOCUMENTS STOLEN FROM THE COURT.

A STRANGE discovery was made yesterday morning when Mr. Roughton, who is acting as a solicitor for one of the accused, charged by Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit with putting him in fear in order to extort money, went to the Esplanade Police Court to have an inspection of the documents, which have been put in together with the information on which the charges have been based. On Saturday Mr. Slater ordered that the documents should be kept in the possession of the Court under a sealed cover. It was found on opening the cupboard which contained the papers that with the exception of one all were missing. The documents consisted, it is alleged of a draft agreement in Clive Durant's own hand-writing stating the terms on which the Rs. 50,000 were to be divided between the accused, a private diary containing references to the case, and certain letters from Dhunjibhoy and Cooverjee. The cupboard is an ordinary teak wood almirah, with a common lock, and is placed near the door leading into the magistrate's private room. It appears that the papers were safe when Mr. Slater's Court was closed for the day at 2 p. m. on Saturday last. A diligent search is being made by the officers of the court for the papers. and their disappearance has caused considerable sensation.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE plague cases and deaths reported to Government during the week ended May 20th were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	133	113
Karachi	385	345
Poona	1	...
Districts.		
Surat	18	8
Thana	51	42
Satara	39	31
Kolaba	6	1
Ratnagari	3	6
Belgaum	48	42
Dharwar	3	2
Karachi	70	48
Hyderabad	...	1
Territories.		
Baroda	2	1
Kathiawar	3	...
Kolhapur	57	45
Cutch	47	34
Bhor	1	2
Total	862	721

The mortality to date is as follows:—

Plague Deaths previously reported		37,282
Do.	week ended May 20	721
		38,003

THE Madras Department of Land Record and Agriculture estimate that the total area sown with gingelly from 1st October to 31st March in the Government villages in the Madras Presidency is 91,600 acres, or 29·1 and 24·9 per cent. more than the averages of the preceding five and ten years, respectively, and 73 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of the previous year.

RANJITSINHJI AT SIMLA.

A CRICKET MATCH ON MATTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

ALL Simla went down to Annandale on Thursday last, when the two days' cricket match arranged between the Patiala eleven and the Simla Club commenced. The attraction was, of course, Prince Ranjitsinhji, whose name appeared amongst the Patiala players. Patiala won the toss, and at 11-30 sent in Badesi Ram and Mistri to face the bowling of Watson and Thornton, and the first over closed for fourteen runs. Badesi Ram did not stay long, Beresford catching him in the slips —15-1-0. Ranjitsinhji then joined Mistri, and was let off in the long field when he had only scored seven, but Colonel Nixon made up for this blunder by fielding brilliantly for the rest of the day.

When the telegraph showed 40, Mistri retired with his hand damaged. He had hit seven fours in his total of 29. Watson now resigned the ball to Foulkes. At 12-10 rain fell and the game was stopped for ten minutes. H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala now partnered Ranjitsinhji, but did not give much trouble, being cleverly caught by Thornton in the slips—60-2-10. At 12-30 a series of heavy showers again stopped play, which was not resumed till 2-30, the players in the meantime having had tiffin. Munzoor and Ranjitsinhji were not separated till 103 had been recorded, the former then returning to the pavilion after making 14. 103 for three wickets. Billimoria now joined the Prince, and the latter was shortly afterwards caught high up behind the wicket. His score of forty included four fours and a three. He was loudly cheered—105 for four wickets. The Kaur Sahib replaced "Ranji," the bowlers being Hensman and Foulkes. The new comer retired after he had only made two, Nixon holding him in the deep field—113 for five wickets. Williams now partnered Bilimoria, who was out shortly after to a splendid catch by Nixon in the long field, the telegraph reading 127-6-11. Nanak Ram gave Hensman a soft one, which was accepted—127-7-0. At 3-55, M. Mistri reappeared, and was missed by Andrus in the long field when his score stood at 39. Nixon, however, caught him when he had added only one more to his total—148-8-40. Mistri, who played a capital game, hit no less than nine fours. Tarachand now joined Williams, but retired immediately, being bowled by Foulkes—148-9-0. The telegraph showed 150 at 4-15, and then Williams was let off in the long field, Andrus dropping the ball. At 4-30 Foulkes gave place to Thornton. 170 appeared at 4-35, and at 5-40 Watson replaced Hensman at the garden end, and with the last ball of the over bowled Williams clean, the innings thus closing for 179. Williams' score of 32 included five fours.

The Simla innings commenced at 5 p.m., "Watson and Andrus facing the bowling of Ranji" and Naik Ram. Watson opened the scoring by hitting Ranji's third ball to leg for 3. At 5-10 Watson gave Williams a hot one, which was not accepted, and a minute later Ranji beat Andrus—19-1-12. French joined Watson at 5-16, and hit Nanak Ram finely to the boundary. Four minutes later 30 went up. At 5-25 French was given out, caught at the wicket, the telegraph reading 33-2-6. Billimoria now took the ball from Nanak Ram, and at 5-35, 40 appeared. Ten minutes later Beresford was badly missed in the deep field by Nanak Ram, but the first ball of Ranji's next over disposed of Watson, who had hit one four, two threes, and three twos—54-3-25. Foulkes joined Beresford, and 70 appeared at 6 p.m. The Maharajah now bowled, relieving Ranji, and at 6-8 p.m. Billimoria handed the ball to Nanak Ram. At 6-17 further changes took place, the Maharajah returning the ball to Ranji, while Tara Chand relieved Nanak Ram. Off Tara Chand's third ball Williams caught Beresford—105 for four wickets.

Croly did not stay long, "Ranji," who was bowling from the garden end, putting down his wicket—105-5-0. At 6-30 the bell rang, Foulkes and Hensman being the not-outs. The former was loudly cheered on returning to the pavilion, he having scored 37.

SECOND DAY'S MATCH.

MAY 20.

The Patiala vs. Simla cricket match was continued to-day before a number of spectators.

At 11-30 the overnight not-outs, Foulkes and Hensman, faced the bowling of Ranjitsinhji and Nanak Ram, and only six runs had been added to the score when Hensman was caught in the slips off Ranjitsinhji's bowling, the telegraph reading 120-6-8. Bythell did not stay with Foulkes for any appreciable time—121-7-0. At 11-55, 130 appeared. Billimoria relieved Nanak Ram at 12-10, and two minutes later 150 went up. At 12-15, Foulkes, who had put together 37 yesterday, raised his score to 60 by driving Ranjitsinhji to the boundary, and shortly afterwards 160 appeared. At 12-30, Ranjitsinhji beat Nixon—164-8-15. Tarachand now bowled from the pavilion end, and in Ranjitsinhji's next over Manzoor smartly held Foulkes behind the wicket—167-9-9. Foulkes who was loudly cheered when he got in, had altogether scored six fours, one three, and ten twos. Hewett being absent the innings closed for 167, or twelve short of the Patiala total.

At 12-45 Patiala sent in Ranjitsinhji and Badesi Ram, Foulkes and Hensman bowling. Badesi Ram was let off in the slips before he had scored seven, and he had only added four more when Hensman bowled him—26-1-10. At 1-17 forty appeared, and Foulkes handed the ball to Thornton, who began with a maiden. At 1-24, fifty went up, and six minutes later Gokalchand hit Hensman to the leg boundary amidst applause. When the score stood at 65 Watson (under-arm) relieved Hensman, and in Thornton's fourth over French smartly took Gokalchand at the wicket—71-2-23. The Maharaja of Patiala now partnered Ranjitsinhji and shortly after the bell went for tiffin; the latter's score being 34. On resuming, the Maharaja was let off in the slips. At 2-55, ninety went up, and five minutes later his Highness, who was now playing a capital game, drove Watson to the boundary, and 100 appeared amidst applause. Foulkes now bowled from the pavilion end and Hensman relieved Watson. At 3-15 Ranjitsinhji was out to a catch in the slips off Foulkes, bowling—130-3-74. He was loudly cheered. He had hit twelve fours, one three, and four twos. At 3-25, 150 appeared, and five minutes later Watson again went on to bowl from the garden end. The Maharaja had put together 35, when he gave Thornton a hot one, which was not accepted. 170 went up at 3-45, and Bythell bowled in place of Hensman. Ten minutes later the Maharaja was dismissed, Beresford accepting a difficult chance in the slips—171-4-41. Munzoor followed quickly, Watson bowling him—171-5-15. Williams and Blilimoria now became partners, but before a run had been added the latter was taken by French behind the wicket off Bythell's bowling—171-6-1. The Kour Sahib then joined Williams, but left at once, Croly accepting a soft one—176-7-0. Only two runs had been added, when Nixon caught Williams in the deep field—78-8-5.

At 4-27 the second century appeared amidst applause, and shortly after Foulkes caught and bowled Nanak Ram; and Mistri, who injured his hand yesterday, being unable to bat, the innings closed for 203. Tarachand carried out his bat for 21.

At 4-50, Simla commenced their second innings, French and Croly facing the bowling of Ranjitsinhji and Nanak Ram. At 5 p.m. Croly was taken in the slips by Ranjitsinhji—10-1-1, and the same fate befell Watson, five minutes later, Nanak Ram being the fielder—20-2-0. Beresford now joined French, and at 5-15 Billimoria relieved Ranjitsinhji, and off the fourth ball of his second over Beresford was held in the slips—33-3-5.

At 5-40, fifty appeared, and five minutes later Tarachand beat Foulkes—58-4-11. Thornton was dismissed by the same bowler shortly after—62-5-1. Andrus and French played out time, the score being 71 for five wickets, of which French made 46. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

The following are the scores:—

SIMLA C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H D Watson, b Ranjitsinhji	25	c Billimoria, b Nanak Ram	0
T A Andrus, b Ranjitsinhji	12	not out	3
E L French, c Munzoor, b Ranjitsinhji	8	not out	46
Major E H B Beresford, c Williams, b Tarachand	25	c Nanak Ram, b Billimoria	5
H D Foulkes, c Munzoor, b Ranjitsinhji	67	b Tarachand	11
Sarg-Major A E Croly, run out	9	c Ranjitsinhji, b Nanak Ram	1
H Hensman, c Nanak Ram, b Ranjitsinhji	8	did not bat	
Major Bythell, c Gokalchand, b Nanak Ram	0		
Col Nixon, b Ranjitsinhji	16		
C E Thornton, not out	0	l-b-w Tarachand	1
J F Hewett, absent	0	did not bat	
Extras	5	Extras	4
Total	167	Total	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. R.	W.	B.	M.	2nd Innings. R.	W.	B.	M.
Thornton	56	2	95	3	37	1	45	2
Watson	24	1	25	1	51	2	80	3
Foulkes	29	4	110	10	57	2	95	4
Hensman	56	3	80	4	46	1	58	2
Bythell	0	0	0	3	3	2	35	5

PATIALA XI.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Badesi Ram, c Beresford, b Thornton	0	b Hensman	10
K M Mistri, c Nixon, b Foulkes	40	did not bat	
Prince Ranjitsinhji, c Beresford, b Hensman	40	c Beresford, b Foulkes	74
H H The Maharaja, c Thornton, b Foulkes	10	c Beresford, b Bythell	41
M Munzoor, c Andrus, b Thornton	14	b Watson	15
B M Billimoria, c Nixon, b Foulkes	11	c French, b Bythell	1
H H the Kour Sahib, c Nixon, b Hensman	2	c Croly, b Watson	0
T R Williams, b Watson	32	c Nixon, b Watson	5
Nanak Ram, c and b Hensman.	0	c and b Foulkes	4
Tarachand, b Foulkes	0	not out	21
Gokalchand, not out	15	c French, b Thornton.	23
Extras	15	Extras	9
Total	179	Total	203

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	B.	M.
Ranjitsinhji	76	6	129	4
Nanak Ram	31	1	75	4
Billimoria	30	0	60	2
H. H. the Maharaja	19	0	20	0
Tarachand	3	1	10	1

THE MAHABLESHWAR WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 20.

THE second day of the Mahableshwar Sky Races came off on Thursday, the 19th.

1ST RACE.—"The Stiffuns Stakes."—Rs. 60. For Arab and C. B. Galloways, C.Bs 14 hands, and Arabs 13·3 and under, that have never won a race value Rs. 50. C.Bs 14 hands and Arabs 13·3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. for I. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Bland's b a h Golib	1
Mr Molloy's b cb m The Geisha	2
Mr Bridge's ch a p Sunbeam	3

Golib. well ridden by Surgeon-Captain Jameson, won.

2ND RACE.—"Handicap Steeple Chase."—Rs. 100. For all Galloways 14 hands and under. Distance—Chase course.

Capt Heneage's, b aust m Phyllis	1
Aga S Shah's gr a h Shamshad	2
Mr Gibb's b a p Isinglass	0

Shamshad was a good deal fancied, as the day previous he ran well against Phyllis, and is faster on the flat, though Phyllis shows better form in jumping. It was a close race to start with, and a very pretty and exciting one to watch the two ponies, Phyllis and Shamshad, running close and taking the jumps together. At the third jump from the post Captain Young, who was riding Shamshad, lost a stirrup, and from this time Captain Heneage on Phyllis gained steadily, and after clearing all the jumps in first-class style he raced in an easy winner. Isinglass ran off the course soon after the start.

3RD RACE.—"Polo Pony Handicap."—Rs. 60. For all bona-fide Polo Ponies that are considered as such in the opinion of the stewards.—Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

Chief of Kagal's ch a p Red Ball	1
Mr Gibb's d aust m Nautch Girl	2

Also ran: Mr. Bland's b a g Brat, Captain Heneage's ch a g Hainton, and Captain Heneage's ch a h Sprite.

Mr. Gibb's Nautch Girl was rather fancied as she was running light, with only 10st., whereas Red Ball was carrying 12st. The field got away in a bunch, Nautch Girl ridden by Aga Shah leading, and Red Ball ridden by Major Ross lying close behind. Rounding the corner Red Ball took the lead and cantered in an easy winner.

4TH RACE.—"Hack Stakes."—Rs. 100. For all Horses and Galloways that have never started for a race value Rs. 200. Galloways allowed 7lbs.; Walers and English to carry 12st. 7lbs.; C. Bs to carry 11st. 7lbs.; Arabs to carry 10st. 7lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 100, to carry once 7lbs.; twice 10lbs.; oftener 1st. extra. Distance—three-quarter mile.

Capt Heneage's b aust g Napoleon	1
Mr Byron's ch aust g Ginger	2

Also ran: Captain Gedde's b aust g Ringleader, and Colonel Wray's gr cb m Kitty.

A race between Ginger and Napoleon. Ginger fell away soon after the start, and Napoleon ridden by his owner won as he liked.

5TH RACE.—"The Kolhapur Cup."—Value Rs. 100. For all Galloways 14 hands and under; 14 hands to carry 12st. W. for I. Winner of any race value Rs. 150 5lbs.; Rs. 50, 10lbs. extra. Distance—Half-mile.

Mr Bland's b a h Golib	1
Aga S Shah's gr a gal Shamshad	2
Capt Heneage's gr a g Electric	3

Also ran: Mr. Townsend's b a g Umballa. It was thought that this would be a very open race. Shamshad and Electric were both fancied. Shamshad led and looked like winning, but at the corner Golib came forward, and after a capital race won by about a length. Electric made a poor third.

6TH RACE—"The Consolation Handicap"—Rs. 60. For all ponies 13·2 and under that have not won at the meeting. Distance—3 1-2 furlongs.

Mr Molloy's b cb m The Geisha	1
Mr Bland's b a g Brat	2
Mrs J Duncan's gr a p Asfur	3

Also ran: Captain Heneage's ch a g Hainton, Mr. Dawsons's b aust m Mrs. Villiers, Mr. Gibb's d aust m Nautch Girl.

The Geisha ridden by Captain Young led from start to finish, and won easily.

The stand was well filled with the elite of Mahableshwar although there was not quite so much of a crowd as on first day. Amongst those present were his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, his Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur, and the Chief of Kagal. There were no bookies on the ground either day; but a totalizator apparently added much to the enjoyment of the ladies, who plunged rupees and eight-annas in reckless form. I heard one of the fair gamblers saying she had only won four annas on the meeting—but that it was better than losing, and then she had had all the amusement too.

There was a dance at the Frere Hall on Thursday night, and a dinner in the club beforehand. One hundred and five guests sat down to dinner—a terrible crowd, and woe to those unlucky ones who got into "Starvation corners!" How foolish we are to herd together and eat an indifferently served and cooked dinner when we might avoid it. The dance began at 9-30, at 10 o'clock there was an immense crowd of ladies in the ball-room, and all the men were comfortably enjoying their smokes. The ladies danced together, and looked very nice—so simple and contented, as though they enjoyed it. The men appeared on the scene at the third dance, and a very rowdy set of lancers was then gone through—people did not dance like that in my day. The room was crowded too full for one to move with any comfort, and then so many people danced at Mahableshwar who never dream of dancing anywhere else, and it's apt to make the steering somewhat confusing. There were far more ladies present than could hope to dance (unless they danced with each other), for men were in the minority as usual, and the elderly gentlemen who prefer sitting in a comfortable chair, with a fair partner in a shady corner, were much in request. The ball broke up after fourteen dances and three extras had been gone through, and afterwards many gay and frivolous ones repaired to the dining room in the club, and regaled themselves with grilled bones, etc., etc.

There were absolutely no dresses to speak of——do not misunderstand me. The ladies were all clothed, but not in a way that excited my admiration.

THE last instalment of the war indemnity due to Japan in conformity with the Treaty of Simonoseki will be paid over to the Japanese representative in London at the Bank of England at the end of the current week. This payment terminates the Japanese occupation of Wei-hai-wei. The *Times* Tokio correspondent says that Japan has acquired the Seoul and Chemulpo Railway in Korea. A Russo-Japanese protocol has been concluded which guarantees Japan a free hand in industrial and commercial enterprises in Corea, and pledges the two Powers to notify each other before sending experts to that country. The text of the treaty between Germany and China was laid on the table in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag in Berlin, on April 29. Herr von Bulow, in communicating the text said that the part regarding the economic concessions in Shan-tung must be withheld, since Great Britain, Russia, and France had all kept secret their latest commercial agreements with China. In the course of his speech, Herr von Bulow, referring to the cession to England of Wei-hai-wei, said that it could not be foreseen whether or not it would lead one day to friction between that Power and Russia, but Germany sincerely hoped that it might not do so. It was to be wished that the period of surprises for China had closed, and that the Powers would now cultivate peacefully what they had acquired.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

Now that the proposals of the Government of India in regard to the currency question have been officially published they are being subjected to somewhat severe criticisms by the Home press. The "Times," however, adopts an attitude of judicial reserve remarks that considering the inherent difficulty and intricacy of the subject, as well as the imperfect knowledge we possess of some of the factors in the problem, it cannot be thought surprising that Her Majesty's Government decline to decide off hand upon the merits of the scheme submitted to them. While fully agreeing with the Government of India in thinking it most desirable that the matter should be dealt with as speedily as possible, the Secretary of State is compelled to order an examination which cannot but require time. . . . In principle, however, there appears to be entire agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India. The Secretary of State concurs in the view that any attempt to revert to the state of things which existed previous to the closing of the Indian mints is practically out of the question. The Blue Book on the question seems to the "Daily Chronicle" to be a kind of brief provided for the members of Sir H. Fowler's new Committee by the Government of India. It shows very clearly that even those who understand the rupee best are not able to arrive at any certainty about its habits. The current of opinion seems to be swinging towards the gold standard, in some form or other; but even the Indian Monometallists are not very bold or confident as to methods or results. We are inclined to hope—against hope—that the new Committee may proceed swiftly and arrive at a finding sufficiently trenchant to bring action after it. For nothing is so clear as that the "status quo" is bad.

The "Daily Graphic" describes the proposals as having at least the merit of boldness. They amount in effect to a proposal for the establishment of a gold currency throughout India. That is an extremely large order. . . . Nothing is said about the demand for the purpose of hoarding, yet every one knows that the habit of hoarding is almost universal in India. It is on this account that so many unofficial advocates of a gold standard for India have urged the undesirability of a gold currency. Let the gold standard be maintained, they have argued, by means of a reserve of gold kept not in Calcutta or Bombay, but in London. The "prima facie" arguments in favour of this alternative proposal are certainly strong, and it cannot be said that the criticisms of the Government of India entirely dispose of it. The decision rests with the Committee over which Sir Henry Fowler presides. The "Manchester Guardian" characterises the scheme as based on a new reading of the quantitative theory of money and prices. It is held that the value of the rupee in terms, not of general commodities, but of one commodity only, gold—even if it is never directly exchanged for that commodity—is dependent, not on the quantity of gold offered, not on whether any gold at all is offered, not on whether gold can at any time be obtained in exchange for it, but on the quantity of rupees in the pockets or the tills of the people or held by the banks in India. The paper adds. "To illustrate the absurdity of the Indian Governmet's contention, let us assume that, with abundant crops and a free supply of money, the trade of India became very active, wages rose, and the goods and passenger traffic of the railways expanded considerably. The dividends to be remitted to London shareholders would be increased, and consequently there would be an increased demand for bills on London or an increased offer of bills on India. Other things remaining equal, exchange would decline, and thereupon the Indian Government would declare that the currency was redundant and proceed to melt down rupees so as to lower wages and curtail railway traffic. Yet the authors of the despatch, in defiance of more experienced opinion in India and in this country, have excluded from consideration by the Committee appointed to inquire into the whole circumstances any alternative to the mistaken policy adopted in 1893, of which the present hopeless proposal are the logical outcome. One ground of hope remains; it is impossible to believe that the new Indian Currency Committee will accept such a visionary scheme as that submitted to its consideration, or allow itself to be restricted to the utterance of but half the truth."

A summary of the statement of Mr. Hester, the secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, of the world's visible supply of cotton on April 22, received by way of New York, shows a total visible supply of 3,616,254 bales, against 3,781,914 in the previous week and 3,019,880 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,341,654, against 3,509,914 in the previous week and 2,640,580 last year, and of all kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 275,000, against 272,000 and 379,300 respectively. The total world's visible supply shows a decrease compared with the previous week of 165,660 bales, an increase compared with last year of 596,374, and a decrease compared with 1895 or 559,212. The movement of American cotton into sight this season up to the date mentioned is stated as 10,460 865 bales, as against 8,168,509 bales for the corresponding period last year.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, report an extremely quiet market for Indian and Ceylon tea shares, with receding quotations when an attempt is made to force sales. The markets for Indian and Ceylon teas have, however, improved since the holidays. The following summary of dividends is given:—Indian: Meenglas 3 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year; £600 to reserve and £524 13s. 7d. forward. Balijan, a final of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year. Lebong, 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent. bonus, making 12½ per cent. for the year; £1,000 to fire insurance fund and £534 forward. Chubwa, 4 1-2 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year, and £1,134 forward. Indian of Cachar, 2 per cent. for the year. Doom Dooma, 7 1-2 per cent., making 12 1-2 per cent. for the year. Ceylon: Battalgalla, a final of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, and £227 forward. South Wanarajah, 5 per cent. and £162 forward. Imperial Ceylon, 4 per cent on ordinary. Alliance, 3 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year. Standard, 10 per cent, making 15 per cent for the year. Nuwara Eliya, 3 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year. Eastern Produce, 4 1-2 per cent. on ordinary, making 7 per cent. for the year, £5,000 to reserve, and £10,878 for retirement of debentures for current year. Yatiyantota, 2 per cent. for the year. Ceylon Tea Plantations, 8 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year, £5,000 written off against depreciation, £5,000 to reserve, and £3,121 forward. Ceylong Proprietary, 3 per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year. South Wanarajah, 5 per cent. for the year Highland, 3 1-2 per cent., making 7 per cent. for the year.

Seeing that companies without number have been promoted during recent years for the purpose of exposing the mineral wealth contained in most of the British colonies and possessions it appears to be passing strange that none of the exploration companies have been sufficiently enterprising to devote some of their attention to the exploitation of Burmah. Judging from the reports current relative to the extensive trade in gold dust which has been long existent between British officials and the natives, more especially in Upper Burmah, it seems abundantly possible that an investigation into the source whence the natives obtain this valuable commodity might be attended with very profitable results. Doubtless the completion of the Burmah Railway will very materially assist in opening up portions of this rich province, which at present are pracically unexplored. Of course, the misfortunes attending the operations of the Burma Ruby Mines have largely discouraged the employment of capital for the purpose of extracting mineral wealth; but nevertheless we venture to believe that ere long the valuable mines of gold, silver, and jade stones will claim the attention of some enterprising exploration company. While we have but little doubt that the mineral wealth is distributed over a fairly wide area, all reports would appear to suggest that the Chindwin Valley is singularly favoured as regards the existence of the yellow metal.

The monetary conditions in Spain just now are worth attention. The Spanish Government has to face at present a gold premium of 72 per cent., a condition which involves the Ministry of Finance in enormous difficulties in endeavouring to provide gold for the discharge of the foreign liabilities, chiefly for the interest on the 4 per cent. external loan, which is still very largely held in France. A considerable portion of the external loan, however, is actually held in Spain; and the Government intends to relieve itself of part of the burden of its gold liabilities by paying the internal holders of its external bonds in silver pesetas and paper money, on which, as already stated, there has latterly been a premium of 72 per cent. Foreign holders are to be called upon to give an affidavit at the respective consulates or embassies as a guarantee that the bonds are actually the property of persons domiciled abroad, and not of residents in Spain. Such bonds will then be stamped, and, so long as they are held by foreigners, the holders will continue to be entitled to payment of the coupons in gold. Meanwhile it has been announced that in order to check a rush on the banks to change notes into silver pesetas the Treasury has determined to allow the free coinage of silver. It is not easy to see how this measure is expected to alleviate the situation. Unless the silver pesetas can be converted into gold at par they are, broadly speaking, worth only their bullion or melting value. Of course that might prove to be more than the value of the notes, should the depreciation of the latter continue, just as the depreciation of the Argentine paper dollar and still more the depreciation of the Brazilian paper milreis are greater than the depreciation of silver below the old 15 1-2 to 1 par rate. The paper may fall to any extent, the silver coin will at least always be worth its market value as metal. But if, for this reason, there is more confidence in the silver than in the paper, it is difficult to understand how the mere offer to coin silver freely will change a tendency to convert paper into silver into a movement to bring silver for coinage in exchange for paper; for the silver will have to be paid for with something. Should the effect, however, be to force Spain on a silver basis, a great development of her mining, agricultural, and manufacturing industries—and Spain has abundance of such natural resources—would not be a surprising consequence, for Spain would apparently have the advantages which, as no competent or unprejudiced observer now denies, a low exchange gives to the producer and exporter.

An authoritative French opinion on the probable financial consequences of the war between Spain and the United States is the more interesting because of the extent to which French investors are interested in Spanish securities. M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu has contributed a thoughtful article on the subject to the "Economiste Francais." The securities of neutral countries, he points out, though they have suffered in sympathy with those of the belligerent countries, can really be only indirectly affected. The war will create a new demand for capital, at the same time that it will alarm a certain number of capitalists. But new opportunities of investment will be offered on advantageous terms, and will tempt the more daring investors. Proportionately, the less remunerative old securities will be depressed to some extent by the competition of the new securities. Then, again, liquidations by speculators who have operated in the securities which have been most adversely affected, such as Spanish bonds, must weigh upon the market for a time; but this influence, M. Leroy-Beaulieu argues, would be of brief duration were it not for the instability in the monetary position throughout the world. The Americans are creditors of Europe for a large amount of gold in payment for their exports of cereals; and it is not improbable that the war expenditure into which they are plunging may compel them to call in the gold instead of importing commodities. Hence a continued upward movement of the European bank-rates rather than a decline is to be expected. Even the Bank of France may have to raise its rate. We may point out that the French Bank has lately been charging a premium of 7 per mille for gold for export. In view of high rates for money, the weakness on the Stock Exchanges may be expected to continue for some time.

Considerable discussion is going on at the principal centres of the British iron and steel trades as to the probable effect of the Spanish-American war upon the markets for iron ore, pig iron and partly manufactured steel. It is thought that supplies of Spanish ore, of which large quantities are used in the Middlesbrough and Barrow districts, may be reduced and its price increased. Labour may be withdrawn from the Spanish mines, or new taxes may be levied on shipping or export duties on ore at Bilbao, or the importation of coal to that port may by endangered, or freights thence may rise greatly. So seriously is the question of increased taxation in the Bilbao district regarded that the British Iron Trade Association has decided to urge the Spanish Government to avoid imposing special export duties on iron ore or in any way checking an industry of such great importance to Spanish national interests. On the other hand, it is regarded as not unlikely that such competition as has lately sprung up of American pig iron, manufactured steel, and steel rails with similar commodities of British production may be lessened, or may disappear altogether, as a consequence of the war. Generally the effect of these considerations has been to strengthen the prices of iron ore, pig iron, and manufactured steel in this country, although there is, as yet, no certainty that the war will greatly affect the markets in the various ways anticipated.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

PLAGUE PARTIES.

Orders were issued to the police on Thursday that no escorts are to be furnished to plague parties unless under the written orders of the Commissioner himself. This has naturally caused a scare among the plague parties, and, remembering the recent two attacks and the tempers of the populace, it is likely that a representation will be made on this subject.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The Committees formed in the various municipal wards of the city for the purpose of house-to-house visitation, are in active operation. In certain sections their labours have been obstructed by bustee people, who will not, in spite of every assurance, believe in the *bona fides* of the visiting, and in more than one instance during the last few days the house-to-house visitation has been actively interfered with. This has been specially so in remote suburban areas. The appeals for funds for the establishment of private plague hospitals are not being responded to with any liberality.

THE MOHURRUM.

It is stated in the bazaar that the Commissioner of Police has determined to very considerably curtail the number of passes for processions during the Mohurrum celebration; in fact that no tazias will be allowed unless under a substantial guarantee in cash that its accompaniment will cause no disturbance. There is absolutely no truth in the story. Passes are being issued as frely as heretofore, but, in the present turbulent state of the city, special stipulations are being made with the grantees.

THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.

The Bengal Secretariat Press is working considerably short-handed, and the strain on its resources is keenly felt. The strain is not so much among the compositors as among the pressmen, mostly Mahomedans, and work is much delayed. For some time now the weekly official "Gazette" has been issued late. On Wednesday instead of being printed off and delivered in the early morning, it was not issued till late in the evening.

Quite 150,000 of the Hon. Mr. Risley's anti-inoculation tickets have already been printed and distributed by this press. The demand for them still continues.

THE JAIN PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

A very largely-attended meeting of the Oswal community (Marwaree) was held on Monday night at 50, Clive Street, Joshraj Giridharilal's Kooty. More than a hundred gentlemen were present, representing well-known firms. Their medical adviser, Dr. Akshoy Kumar Nandi, explained the intentions of the Government about segregation and isolation, and the advantages of inoculation, and urged them to establish a plague hospital of their own. The panic now present, resulting in the almost desertation of the city and total collapse of trade, is specially felt by them, being solely a mercantile community. An Executive Committee was formed, with Baboos Luchmi Pershad, Radha Kissen Surani, Golapchand, Poshraj, and Bhairoodhone as members. Subscriptions to the extent of about Rs. 8,000 were raised on the spot. On the following day the members of the Executive Committee, with Dr. Akshoy Kumar Nundi selected a three-storeyed house at Harrison Road for the purpose, and an application will be sent early to the authorities for sanction.

MILITARY NEWS.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain W. W. T. Duhan, R. A., from 23rd May to 21st July next.

2nd Lieutenant T. W. Atkinson, 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces.

THE QUARCENTENARY OF VASCO DE GAMA'S DISCOVERY.

CELEBRATION AT DAMAUN.

For the last twelve months the Portuguese Government had been making preparations to celebrate both in Portugal and India with eclat the fourth centenary of the discovery of the Cape route to India by the famous navigator, Vasco de Gama, in a manner befitting the occasion. At Damaun, Lady Kuchembuck Villar, who is renowned for her charity, proposed to have a grand fancy bazaar and invited the co-operation of noted men of several places, and in response to her wishes innumerable articles have been received, some of which are rich articles and some novelties. It was her Ladyship's intention to inaugurate the festivities in celebration of the centenary by opening the fancy bazaar. Her Ladyship's intentions were, however, frustrated by the sudden outbreak of the epidemic on the 4th January last at Upper Damaun, followed by another on the 15th March last at Lower Damaun. His Excellency the Governor Colonel Kuchembuck Villar, remembering the experience of the epidemic of 1897, that isolation of the infected place saved other places from being infected with plague, cut off communication between Lower and Upper Damaun, and the celebration of the centenary had therefore to be confined to Upper Damaun.

The festivities commenced on the 17th instant and ended on the 20th instant. On the former day the people of Upper Damaun were aroused from their sleep at 4 a.m. by the Government Band playing its dulcet tunes for upwards of an hour. In the evening there was some illuminations in the Fort and on the pier.

On the 18th, the Government Band repeated its performance at the same hour and place. At noon nineteen guns were fired from the Fort. "Te Deum" was recited in all the churches. At the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar in Lower Damaun, after the service was over, Mr. Francis Moniz the Assistant Judge, delivered from the corridor an able address, reciting the deeds of the intrepid Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. In the evening all the churches at Upper and Lower Damaun were illuminated. On the 19th, the Government Band played at Upper Damaun from 4 to 5 a. m. At noon a salute of nineteen guns was again fired, and in the evening the pier and Fort at Upper Damaun were illuminated. On the 20th the Government Band again played at the same early hour. A third salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Fort, and in the evening there was grand illumination at Upper Damaun, the palace, the Government garden, the Municipal building, the cathedral, the hospital, the Government Treasury office, the seminary, and all the public buildings being most profusely and brilliantly illuminated. On the pier of Upper Damaun the illuminations were profuse, brilliant and artistic. From Lower Damaun it looked like a blaze of fire. From 7 to 9 p.m. there were excellent fireworks on the pier. All the residents of the Fort of Upper Damaun enjoyed the illuminations and fireworks while those who resided on the river side at Lower Damaun witnessed from a distance the tamasha. It is to be regretted that owing to the prevalence of the plague and the absence of Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala, the leader, the people at Lower Damaun were not able to take an active part in the celebration.

The only newspaper published in Damaun is a monthly periodical in the Portuguese language, called "O Oriente Catholico," organ of the Diocese of Damaun. In commemoration of the Centenary a special number of this periodical is issued under date the 18th May 1898, which is solely devoted to articles on Vasao de Gama's discovery written by the Bishop of Bombay, L. Gama, Professor E. B. of the local Seminary, Lady Kuchenbuck Villar, his Excellency Col. Villar, A. Pereira Nunes of Diu, Vrior of Sylvasa, J. Gerson da Gunha under the nom de plume of "Elvas," Carlos J. Rademaker, Francis Moniz, Professor Simoes and Diago de Britto.

FESTIVITIES AT MARMAGAO.

The anniversary of Vasco da Gama, writes a Marmagao correspondent, has been celebrated both here and at Vasco da Gama. Public offices and private residences showed a very gay aspect during these four days from 17th to 20th instant. The Port Office was artistically decorated with a variety of flags including national coloured lanterns, May flowers, and palm leaves. The Custom House also was decorated with a variety of especially made buntings, lights, and foliages. In front was placed on top the map of Europe, below it that of India, followed by a map of the world, with Vasco da Gama's vessel, the Saint Gabriel, rounding the Cape of Good Hope—this last one has been sent out from Portugal. The police quarters though small in size were neatly decorated with flags and foliages, and the Chinese coloured lanterns made the place appear all that could be desired, by the energy of Sergeant August Arez, assisted by his men. The captain of the Port's Office was rightly illuminated, and the effects of the coloured lights was magnificent and seen to advantage from a great distance. Every evening there was a large gathering, and it was simply transformed into a temporary park. On the third day the mariners of the Port Office, consisting of over a dozen men, with oars at shoulder, and water police marched to the lively tune of the band from Vasco da Gama to the Port Office, accompanied by the band. They were thoroughly drilled under the instructions of the captain of the Port, who received the gentlemen and lady guests. At 7 p. m. the captain of the Ports Office was literally filled up with spectators, the Marmagao band discoursing sweet music at intervals. At about 7-30 p.m. there was a pyrotechnic display of fireworks, and two balloons were let off. The children, who mustered in large numbers, must have enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, as the bright look in their faces showed that to their youthful minds such a scene was an impressive one. The captain of the Port, Mr. Phillip Trejon Viciade Rocha, left at about 9 p.m. by the steam launch Satary to be present at the concert at Panjem, after which the company began to disperse, and the crew again marched back to Vasco to the strain of the Portuguese march. At Vasco da Gama on the 17th a Te Deum was sung in the Church of St. Andrew, followed by illumination and the firing of petards. The band later on marched to a round pendal opposite Vasco da Gama station, decorated with palm leaves, etc, where they played various selections. On the second day a portion of staff of Guard Fiscal made decorations, etc., at Majors Bunder, where the band was also in attendance.

The demonstrations at Panjim were on a more elaborate scale. Twenty-two guns were daily fired at 12 o'clock from the saluting battery at Aguada. The programme was as follows: On the 17th instant a grand procession in honour of Vasco da Gama, on the 18th speeches and discourses in the Municipal Office, on the 19th distribution of money and rice to over 500 beggars, with concert consisting of 60 musicians with violin and picolo instruments, on the 20th a prize competition to the best shot of a carbine. It is stated that his Excellency Colonel Machado, the Governor-General of Portuguese India, contributed largely towards celebrating the centenary out of his own pocket, and gave liberally for charitable purposes.

AN INADEQUATE WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Sir,—Since the beginning of the hot season there has been an unsufficient water-supply, sometimes total absence. I had to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the subject, who forwards me, on the 20th instant, a copy of the Water Works Engineer's Memo. No. 1739 of 19th instant, in which the said Engineer states that he allows 20 gallons a day per head with a pressure of 21 to 25 lbs. in the mains, and alleges that "there are no complaints from adjoining properties," to which my reply is to the effect as under:—

. . . . I have the honour to say that it is not at all correct to say that there are no complaints. . . . I beg to draw the said Engineer's attention to the correspondence under the heading of "Clamours for water-supply" that appeared in the local vernacular daily, the "Jam-e-Jamshed," whose editor at the foot-note remarks that "as regards Dr. Sukhia's complaint, on inquiries it becomes evident that almost every house situate at Kawasji Petel Sreet, Fort (where my premises are situate) has to clamour for water, and if any officer of the Water Department dare to say that every family residing in this long street every day gets sufficient or 20 gallons per head of water, almost every resident would certainly be much astonished." There may be no written complaints as alleged, either due to apathy of bringing the facts to the notice of the proper authorities or want of proper knowledge of the English language. Whenever any complaints, however fair and just they may be, are made for the insufficiency or total absence of the water-supply, the Water Department appears to be anxious to try to gag the complainants by their hobby or bludgeon clause of "meter" system which I conscientiously consider from a sanitary point of view a most undesirable step for those natives who are pennywise and pound foolish and who make up over seven-eights of the Bombay population. I should like to know why the department cannot give a better supply, i. e., at a higher pressure and more than 20 gallons per head, which was, I believe, promised up to 45 gallons per head when the Tansa system was ceremoniously opened by his Excellency the Governor-General of India. When the Engineer admits that in the mains the pressure ranges from 21 to 25 lbs. only, i.e., the water can reach the height of 42 to 50 feet, it is evident that higher houses like mine cannot get water. It is a conundrum that at sites where the offices are situate, as at the Elphinstone Circle and southern part of Hornby Road, I find the pressure about 35 to 40 lbs, i.e. 15 to 20 lbs. more than at Kawasji Patel Street where houses are 5 to 6 storeys high, and where the residents are much larger in number and require the larger quantity of water for various domestic purposes. What I request is for a better pressure in the mains and for an uninterrupted supply for at least full five hours at a time and at a stretch as alleged in the said memo., but which I regret to say is not the case at all, as may be observed from paras. 4 and 5 of my letter of the 26th April last.—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
L. V. Sc., L. M. & S.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It seems doubtful whether Surgeon General Cleghorn, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, will return to this country, though he is making a good recovery from his bicycling accident.

A suit has been instituted by the ratepayers of Howrah against Messrs. Martin and Co., Agents for the Howrah-Amta Railway. It is alleged that when the Howrah Municipality sanctioned the use of their roads for the construction of the Railway, it was stipulated that the engines should be smokeless and that the speed should not be more than five miles an hour when running through the town. The ratepayers living on the roads over which the trains run complain that they are unable to keep their windows open for the greater portion of the day because of the smoke the engines emit, and they further allege that the drivers run the trains at a reckless speed.

The Afridi *jirgahs* are reported to have reached Jelalabad on the way to Kabul. They are awaiting the Amir's orders there, but do not expect to be stopped.

Surgeon-Colonel Hutchinson has been confirmed as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The Mullah Sayid Akbar, Aka Khel, is said to be responsible for this new development in Afridi politics On his return from Kabul he informed the Maliks that the Amir would welcome them, which is probably untrue. Some of them, however, believe his statement, and hence their journey.

In consequence of the declaration of plague in Calcutta and with the view of safeguarding the important interests involved, arrangements have been made by the Emigration Department in consultation with the Tea Association, which will obviate the necessity for any emigrant coolies entering Calcutta. Up-country coolies will proceed via Naihatti, and those arriving from Ganjam by sea will be railed direct to Goalundo, and will not be forwarded thence until after the lapse of 10 days.

The outturn of home and foreign grown rubber in Assam during 1896-97 aggregated 4,047 maunds against 3,234 maunds in the previous year, and the duty on this to Rs. 56,178. By for the largest quantity of this was extracted from trees in the Lakhimpur district, the Darrang, and Khasia and Jaintia Hills districts coming next. In the Naga Hills the constant demand and the high prices obtainable have of late years somewhat exhausted the supply. The hills have been scoured from end to end and the trees are so badly cut about that many are already dead. Every year the men go further afield tapping new trees in distant and secluded valleys, all trees on the frequented routes having long since ceased to be worth the troubles of tapping. The Chiefs of the Naga Hills villages, of course, get their royalty on the outturn, and so long as they continue to realise this, provision for the future of the rubber trade does not enter into their concern.

The Government of India have approved of rules for the custody and disposal of the unspent balances of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund, drawn up by the Central Committee of the Fund, when not required in the immediate relief of distress. The money of the Fund is to be invested in Government securities in the name of the Comptroller-General, who will submit an annual account to the Honorary Secretary of the Fund. The control of the Fund will be vested in a Committee of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, the Chief Justice of Bengal (chairman), the Member of Council in charge of the Home Department, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and President of the British Indian Association, the hon'ble A. H. Wallis, while resident in Calcutta. Rules are laid down regarding the manner in which the Fund may be applied to alleviate distress from famine in any part of India.

Efforts are now being made to show the Afridis that they are being misled by the Mullah and his associates, just as they were last autumn. It is difficult, however, to convince them of this. They know in a general way that the Government intend to treat them generously, and to take the old agreement as a basis of the new settlement in the Khyber; but they cling to the idea that the Amir can still help them in some way. Further developments of the Afridi business will be interesting, as recent events have given the Amir cause of grievance against the Zakha and the Malikdin Khel. It appears that some of the Shinwaris in the Jellalabed district, who were lately in rebellion, have sought refuge in the eastern part of the Bazar Valley and in the Malikdin country, where they have been givin the customary asylum by the tribesmen. Under these circumstances Abdur Rahman can scarcely receive the Afridi deputation very cordially. He would, as we have before said, be well advised to stop them at Jellalabad.

Indian cotton goods continue to make head way in China, and it is encouraging to find from the latest reports to hand that the opportunities for the sale of cotton goods in West China are practically limitless, as its many millions of inhabitants are almost entirely clothed in garments made from cotton. The quality of the goods varies according to the districts and class of inhabitants. The farmers, labouring classes, and inhabitants of the remoter districts wear the coarse materials spun from Suchuan and Hupeh raw cotton; but the dwellers in the large towns and along the rivers are more in touch with the outer world, and wear cloths made from imported yarns. Even in the provinces of Kuei Chou and Yunnan, where no cotton is grown, the inhabitants are clothed in cotton raiment. Indian yarn has obtained a firm footing in these markets, and the importations, in spite of the increased output of Chinese and Japanese yarns, are larger now than they have ever been.

A notification in the Finance Department orders that duty at the rate of Rs. 280 shall be levied from the 1st of April, 1898, on each chest of Malva opium of 140¼lb., Avoirdupois weight, imported into the Punjab through Ajmere.

It is interesting to note that while Haff kine's prophylactic inoculations against plague, says the Lahore paper are being bitterly opposed in some other parts of the country, they are making great headway in the Jullundur district, where no less than 1,700 people have voluntarily come up for treatment. The great majority of those inoculated belong to the plague infected villages. But several villages, though in the infected area have not yet been attacked with the actual disease. The people of these places have come up in large numbers and in some, such as Dosanj, the greater number of the inhabitants must have been inoculated. It is at present too early to draw any deductions; but the figures so far obtained are distinctly favourable to the prophylactic. Of the number inoculated, six have been attacked with bubonic plague and one has died. The fatal case came from a village named Karnana, and on investigation was found to have received less than half the standard dose and none of the signs of re-action which follow. A successful inoculation took place in Banga; 604 people out of a population of 4,917 were inoculated before the town was completely evacuated, and the inhabitants got out into camp. Most of those inoculated came from the worst infected mohallas. Ninety-nine people were attacked with plague of which five had been inoculated sixty-four died, of which none had been subjected to the prophylatic treatment. The five inoculated cases were all extremely mild ones, and in only one did the characteristic buboes go on to suppuration as is usual in this disease. As evidence of the popularity of the treatment, many people return for a second inoculation

Some alarm is felt as to the alleged intention of the Spaniards to send gunboats into the Northern Pacific to intercept vessels bringing gold from Klondike to American ports. Many Canadians are largely interested in these precious cargoes, which, according to current report, probably exaggerated are expected to amount in value to ten or twelve million dollars during the early part of July.

At the Canadian Summer resorts a great influx of American visitors is expected this year. Numerous letters from the United States have already been received by hotel proprietors in Canada inquiring for summer quarters, and it is anticipated that many American families which usually spend the warm weather at Atlantic City and other seaside towns will this season prefer the quiet at safety of the Dominion, and repair to the lake and river villages. It is also thought that the annual exodus from the United States to Europe will be much smaller than usual, and that large numbers of Americans will this year substitute a visit to Canada for their customary European holiday.

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Consulting Engineer for Railways, in a very interesting note explains that the Malur Bridge accident on the Mysore line was not due to the causes hitherto assigned. He explains that the plan of the bridge had been read wrong way round, and that what really happened was that, in the course of years, the bends of the river had so changed their position that the deep part found itself at that end of the bridge where the piers instead of being founded on deep wells, were on ordinary shallow open foundations, the bottom of the concrete being only six feet below the level of the top of the wells of the deep founded piers.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon two ladies known as Mother Patrick and Mother Jacoba, in recognition of their services in tending the sick and wounded. It is the curious fashion of the War Office in gazetting these notices to avoid giving the full names of the ladies on whom these distinctions are conferred, or the place of their distinguished service, which ought to be put on permanent record, even although they may be well known to their contemporaries.

A revised agreement between the Mysore Durbar who own the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, and the Madras Railway Company, who work it, is now the subject of discussion, and the outcome seems likely to be that customers will get the benefit of very considerable reductions of freight rates. It also seems likely to be arranged that the Durbar shall put the whole line into very substantial order, and improve its curves so as to allow of heavier trains being hauled, all at the cost of capital; that the junction station shall become a joint station, the whole of its capital cost being made a charge against the Madras Railway; and that, 'per contra,' pending the completion of the contemplated improvements, the Company shall receive a higher percentage for working the branch. The Railway at present pays a dividend of 11·72 per cent. per annum!

Mr. Macdona, who was described by Mr. Gibson Bowles in the House of Commons as an "hon. and reverend member," has been called to the Bar since leaving the Church. To have been in the Church, at the Bar, and in Parliament is a distinction shared by few. The newly-appointed Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. J. McArthur, was called to the Bar before entering the Church. In recent years several men have left the Church for Parliament, the best known being Mr. Arthur Acland, Sir William Marriott, and Mr. Bowen Rollands. Former Nonconformist preachers who have found their way into Parliament are more numerous.

Mr. Robert Taylor, postmaster of Scarva, co. Down, who has just attained the great age of 114 years, having been born in the year 1784, has just had a kindly mark of recognition from her Majesty the Queen, whose very oldest subject he undoubtedly is. The Queen has presented Mr. Taylor with a beautifully framed portrait of herself, with the following inscription: "This picture is presented by Queen Victoria to Mr. Robert Taylor, Postmaster of Scarva, on his having attained an almost unprecedented age." Mr. Taylor is a member of the Methodist Church, and has built a hall in his own house for evangelistic services. The 65 rule does not apply to him; he transacts the business of his post office, and, although somewhat enfeeble in power, is in full possession of all his intellectual faculties.

With a view to present efficient management, to economy of administration, to future development of the collection in the South Kensington Museum and the Geological Museum in Jermyn-street, and to their full use for the purpose of exhibition and of instruction, the Select Committee of the House of Commons of the Science and Art Department report that the whole area on the east side of Exhibition-road (except that occupied by the Royal College of Science, which cannot be sacrificed except at great cost) should be exclusively devoted to the Art Museum and the Art Library, with provision for the conduct of the business connected with loans of art objects and the Art Schools. They also report that provision for the whole of the Science Collection, the Science Library, for loans of scientific objects, and for the Science Schools should be made on the west side of the Exhibition-road. They are convinced that this concentration of Art on one side of the road and of Science on the other is essential to good administration, to satisfactory results from the money expended, and efficiency both in the Museum and the schools. They also recommend that the collections in the Geological Museum in Jermyn-street be removed to the west side of Exhibition-road and made part of the Science collections.

It is rumoured here, says an Ootacamund correspondent, that His Excellency Lord Sandhurst Governor of Bombay, intends paying a visit to Ootacamund early in June. The visit, it is said, will be private and will have no official significance. Of course, His Excellency will be the guest of Sir Arthur Havelock at the Government House. Lord Sandhurst will learn when he is here that Bombay has had the earliest and the most intimate relations with this sanitarium which in 1830-31 and 32 was the health resort of the army officers of that Government who in testimony to the benefits derived, and impressed with its superior advantages established public quarters for their invalid officers at the house, even now, known as Bombay-house, the property of Lady Souter, overlooking the Hobart Park, and otherwise having a commanding view of the station. Doubtless, His Excellency will visit this relic of his Presidency in Ootacamund and make the acquaintance of the widow of his late Chief Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter, who died in Ootacamund, and whose remains lie buried in Saint Thomas' cemetery. Bombay-house is not the same building as it was when owned by the Bombay Government. Most radical changes have been made in it by its late owner, who rebuilt and enlarged it beyond recongnition. It will afford room for reflection on the altered conditions of the station, which once was regarded as a military cantonment and a house for troops, but is now a Civil station and the head-quarters of the Madras Civil Administration.

The Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) has modelled a statue of the Queen as her Majesty appeared at the opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition in Manchester in 1857. When the statue is complete it will be placed over the western porch of the Manchester Cathedral. A distinguished citizen of the cotton capital has undertaken to defray all expenses.

Sir F. H. Evans, M. P., presided, on May 4, at the monthly dinner and debate of the Article Club. The speakers included the Chinesse Minister, who said the world was only a world of evolution, and the motto of the survival of the fittest would always hold good. China had now only few ways open to her to make herself the fittest or she would not survive in the world. The only way in which he could see that she could survive the competition of the world was for her to combine with the financial, commercial, and industrial centre of the world. England was the free-trader of the world; no one could afford to compete with her when placed on the same level ground. England's motto was, "I want to have fair play and no favour." England enjoyed the best freedon in China in trading with the Chinese people. But the English people said of the Chinese, "Your principle is to keep out all outsiders." That was, however, only the cry of the common people; the educated and high-class people of China welcomed the English. There were only two ways of opening up the country to British trade. One was by the waterways and the other by railways. The waterways they were going to open and the railways they were now going to construct. Those two ways would serve as arteries and veins for the English commercial blood, of which London was the centre. But commerce really meant nothing but an exchange of advantages, and in order to make their commerce in China a success England would have to offer facilties to the commerce of other people.

A writer in the *Globe* would very much like to know more about the history of the enthusiasm for Omar displayed by the eloquent guests of the Omar Club in London. "Have they really been living with old Khayyam, or have they 'mugged him up,' as school-boys say, for the occasion? Mrn who, on their public form, would be anything but admirers of the sensuous Persian sceptic, suddenly confess to a passion for him which entirely upsets one's judgment. By-the-way, in the new and complete verse translation made by Mr. John Payne for the Villon Society which has just been privately issued, we notice that Khayyam is spelt Kheyyam, and Nashaipur, Nashaipour. Meanwhile, it looks as if the Persian 'boom' might extend to Hafiz. Perish the thought! Yet here is Dr. Leaf offering a translation of certain of his poems, and *Literature* announces that next week it will print two more by Sir Edwin Arnold, who once had a monopoly in such matters, but has since been somewhat crowded out. Will a Hafiz Club follow? It has a pleasant champagney sound, anyhow."

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

LATEST DETAILS FROM MANILA.

The "Straits Times" received by the China mail, publishes the following telegram from Hongkong, dated May 13th:—

H. M. S. Linnet arrived hera yesterday, having left Manila on the 9th. An armistice has been declared at Manila. The city remains in the possession of the Spaniards, who also retain possession of one small gunboat which is anchored up the river at Manila. The shops are all closed throughout the town. There is no restriction on the movements of neutral vessels.

The following foreign warships are in the port of Manila: Cormoran and Irene (German) Bruix (French) Immortalite (British), and Akitsushima (Japanese).

The Spaniards in Manila are exhibiting a strong anti-British feeling, alleging (wrongly) that the British steamer Esmeralda piloted the American fleet into Manila harbour.

It is feared that the Spanish soldiers, whose wages have been long unpaid, may attack British property in the town. There are no fewer than 25,000 regular soldiers in Manila, and these are supported by 100,000 volunteers (10,000?) All English ladies and children have been sent together to a place four miles distant from the town, where it is hoped they will be secure. The rebels are encamped 10 miles from the town. In the event of Manila being taken, a general massacre of the Spaniards by the rebels is feared. H. M. S. Linnet will remain at Hongkong, and H. M. S. Swift will be sent to Manila.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following telegraphic account of the situation deals with much the same facts in a somewhat different way; but, substantially, the two accounts agree:—

HONGKONG, THURSDAY NIGHT, 12th MAY.

H. M. S. Linnet arrived here this evening (shortly before 5 o'clock.

Dispatches received by the Linnet report that up till Monday, the 9th instant, when the Linnet left Manila, the British community in the town were safe and well.

The town up till that time remained in Spanish possession and was perfectly orderly and quiet, although the populace were obviously in an excited condition.

The rebels remained in camp about ten miles outside Manila; and, although an attack has been all the time momentarily expected, the rebels have remained perfectly passive.

The American fleet has maintained a strict blockade of Manila harbour, but communication has been allowed between the British Consulate and the British men-of-war.

It is reported that the natives througout the interior districts of the islands have risen, but details are absolutely wanting; and, although rumours of massacres are current, there are no means of verifying such rumours.

The Spanish Governor-General is quite determined that he will not surrender Manila to the American attack. He has from 20,000 to 30,000 troops, Spanish and native, and declares himself perfectly competent to hold the town or its outskirts against both Americans and rebels. He speaks of retiring, if the town be bombarded, to a position a few miles inland and of holding that position.

Food, however, is very scarce.

The supposition at Manila is that the Americans do not now mean to bombard Manila, but are content to rely upon maintaining a strict blockade from the sea, while the rebels gather strength on the landward side.

H. M. S. Swift will not be sent from Hongkong to Manila for a few days yet.

THE SECURITY OF THE BRITISH ENSIGN.

Hongkong, April 30.

The Blue Funnel steamer Memnon (Captain Mogridge) arrived to-day from Sandakan via Manila, with a large crowd of Chinese refugees on board. The Memnon left Sandakan on 19th April, and this trip up to Hongkong is probably the most remunerative of her many voyages for some time. At two o'clock on the morning of 23rd April, she steamed into Manila harbour, and as she slowly made her way to the anchorage a Spanish gun-vessel steamed down, cruised round her, and came close alongside, but the officers on board apparently having satisfied themselves of the harmless errand of the Memnon, the cruiser steamed off and Captain Mogridge was allowed to proceed to the anchorage unmolested. The Memnon had a stay of several days in the port, and during that time the Captain stated that there were no visible signs of active perparations to resist a bombardment. A stroll through the streets on any evening found the Spaniards crowding the beer-houses and saloons, the bands discoursing music and everyone apparently in a state of happy contentment. Amongst the other Europeans and Chinese residents, however, a state of great excitement prevailed. Frightened at the prospect of a famine the British, Americans and Germans were buying up provisions wholesale and anxious enquiries were being made on board British ships in the harbour for the accommodation of the ladies and children. The Chinese were deserting Manila by hundreds on every ship leaving the port, and when the "Memnon" left dols. 50 were being freely offered for a deck passages. Hundreds had to be refused and there was a regular scramble for passages. All the ships in the harbour had been canvassed, and ships entering were boarded by European offering to pay enormous sums for British ensigns, to hoist over their residences. A gentleman in Manila who was fortunate in securing a British ensign, from one of the ships lent it to a Chinaman for five days for the sum of a hundred dollars.

A BUSY TIME AT THE BANKS.

There is an enormous crush of business at the branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai and Chartered Banks. Captain Mogridge says that all day long natives and Chinese were rushing to these banks to deposit their money, like a regular stream of ants. The *Memnon* brought over in her strong room specie to the value of dols.500,000. The American sailing ship *Great Admiral*, about which some anxiety was felt, completed her loading and left the port with papers of clearanse from the Spanish authorities which would absolve her from any molestation from any Spanish war vessel she might meet on her voyage to New York. As she sailed out of the harbour she dipped her ensign to the Spanish Admiral, and the salute was returned. Notwithstanding the fact that there are numerous roports regarding the numbers of rebels gathering round about Manila, the Spaniards appeared to regard the situation with the utmost composure. Eight large obsolete Krupp guns have been placed in position on the promenade. Every one of the war vessels of the Spanish fleet, including the *Castilla*, went out for a cruise on the evening of 25th April, and were to anchor at Port Subig, to the north of Manila Bay. The Spanish Admiral did not accompany the fleet, considering no doubt that his services would be of greater value in the port of Manila. The *Memnon* left Manila on 27th April, and carried 550 Chinese refugees, and the Captain states that if the ship had been twice her size she would have been filled to overflowing. The *Esmeralda* was passed yesterday morning and it is expected she will reach Manila either late to-night or early to-morrow morning.

THE COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD

From a statement of the production and consumption of coal, and the number of persons employed in coal production in the principal countries of the world, in each year from 1883 to 1896, issued from the office of the Board of Trade as a Parliamentary paper, it appears that the country which has the largest production after the United Kingdom is Germany. The quantity produced, however, in the latter country does not amount to half of what is at present produced in the United Kingdom, the respective figures for 1896 being—the United Kingdom, 195,361,000, and the German Empire, 85,690,000 tons. Next in point of production after Germany comes France with 28,750,000, whilst the production in Belgium amounted in 1896 to 21,252,000 tons. In the year 1895 the average value of the coal produced, taken at the pit's mouth, in the United Kingdom was 6s. 0 1-2d., and in 1896 5s. 10 1-4d., whilst in Germany its value was 6s. 9 3-4d. in 1895, and 6s. 11d. in 1896. In France the average value in 1895 was 8s. 10d., and in 1896, 8s. 8 1-4d. A comparison of the output in European countries with the United States shows that the quantity of coal produced in the latter country in recent years has very much increased. In the years 1883-1885 the average output of the United States was 103,000,000 tons, which had been increased in the years 1894-1896 to an average of 165,000,000 tons. The average output of the United Kingdom during the latter period was 191,000,000 tons. During the same period the cost of production in the United States decreased from an average of 6s. 3d. in 1883-1885 to 4s. 10 1-2d. in the years 1894-1896, or lower than the value at the pit's mouth in either the United Kingdom or Germany. Among British Colonies New South Wales is the largest producer, the output being nearly four million tons; Canada comes next with about three and three-quarter million tons annually, followed by New Zealand with over three-quarters of a millian tons. In Victoria, Qeensland, Tasmania, and Cape Colony there is a small but increasing amount of coal produced; whilst in Natal the production has increased from 26,000 tons in 1889 to 216,000 tons in 1896. In British India the production has risen from 1,315,976 tons in 1883 to 3,848,013 tons in 1896, with the natural result that the imports of coal are decreasing and the exports increasing. The imports of coal into India had decreased from 712,000 tons in 1883 to 494,960 tons in 1895. Exports, on the other hand, which amounted to only 799 tons in 1883, had increased in 1896 to 136,719 tons. There is a striking difference in the average value at the pit's mouth of coal produced in the British Colonies with that in the Mother Country. Compared with an average value at the pit's mouth in the United Kingdom in 1896 of 5s. 10 1-4d. per ton, the average value in New Zealand, Tasmania, and Natal was 10s. per ton, and in Canada 8s. 9d. per ton. In New South Wales the average value, which from 1883 to 1888 was over 9s. per ton, had in 1896 fallen to 5s. 9d. per ton, and in British India in the same year it averaged 3s. 8 1-3d. per ton at the current rate of exchange.

The excess amount of coal exported from the United Kingdom in 1896 was 44,587,000 tons; Germany, 6,122,000 tons; Belgium, 4,018,000 tons; United States, 2,33[illegible],009 tons; Japan (1895), 1,805,000 tons; New South Wales, 2,474,000 tons; and Natal, 90,000 tons. The countries which import coal in excess of the amount of their exports are Russia, Sweden, France, Spain, Italy, and Austria-Hungary; and British possessions which do so are Canada, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, Cape Colony and India. Of these France heads the list with 9,039,000 tons: Austria-Hungary following with 4,890,000 tons; Italy, 4,062,000 tons; Canada, 2,381,000 tons; Russia, 2,327,000 tons; Sweden, 2,050,000 tons; and Spain, 1,818,000 tons. The consumption of coal per head of population is found in the highest proportion in those countries where steam traction and machinery worked by steam are mostly in use, such as the United Kingdom, the United States and Belgium; and the lowest in those countries where machinery is but little used, such as Russia and Austria. In France the consumption of coal per head of the population is only ·98 of a ton, as compared with 2·65 tons in Belgium and 3·82 tons in the United Kingdom; but this is accounted for in a great measure by the large quantity of fuel other than coal used by the French people. The British Colonies where the largest amount of coal is consumed are Canada, New Zealand, and New South Wales, where the consumption amounts respectively to 1·25 tons, 1·12 tons, and 1·11 tons per head. From the tables given showing the percentage proportion of coal consumed in various foreign countries whether (1) of native production or (2) of British or (3) of other origin, it appears that 99·99 per cent. of the coal consumed in the United Kingdom is domestic produce; in Germany the proportion is 92 per cent., in Belgium 89 per cent., and in the United States 99·2 per cent. Russia consumes (roughly) 80 per cent., of coal of native production, 16 per cent. of British coal, and 4 per cent. of coal the produce of other countries. In Sweden by far the larger proportion of the coal used—viz., 87 per cent.—is of British origin, 10 per cent. of native production, and the remainder the produce of other countries. In Germany the proportion of home coal consumed is 92·34 per cent., British coal 5·63 per cent., and other countries 2·03 per cent.; in France the proportions are 73·08, 11·59, and 15·33 per cent.; in Belgium 88·66, 1·90, and 9·44 per cent.; Spain, 49·34, 48·21, and 2·25 per cent.; and in Italy (1895), 6·29, 90·34, and 3·37 per cent.

The report also includes a number of statistics of petroleum production and trade in Russia and in the United States for a series of years. The production in Russia, it is stated, had increased from 177,000,000 gallons in 1881 to 1,380,000,000 in 1894, while in the United States in the latter year the production amounted to 2,105,000,000 gallons, or more than double that of fifteen years ago. In the United States 61 per cent. of the production remains for home consumption, and in Russia 83 per cent. is consumed at home.

MR. BRYCE ON THE GOVERNMENT'S CHINESE POLICY.

REBUFFS, HUMILIATIONS, AND DISGRACES.

Mr. Bryce, M.P., speaking on May 4 at the annual meeting of the City of London Liberal Association, said this country had had more rebuffs, humiliations, and disgraces during the past three years than it had ever had before in twenty years. The weakness shown with regard to Asia Minor and Crete had had a very powerful effect in impressing other Powers with the belief that the Government was not a strong one, and would not give effect to their own wishes. At that moment he believed, Lord Salisbury was offering a defence of his policy. It was very characteristic that the defence offered by the Prime Minister for his foreign policy should not be made to the House of Lords, which contained many men of distinction and experience, but should be made at a Primrose League meeting. (Laughter.) That, he thought, conveyed pretty fairly the position to which the House of Lords had now come. (Hear, hear.) He wished they had had the advantage of listening to what Lord Salisbury was saying, but at any rate they knew Mr. Balfour's defence. The Government began by announcing that they did not desire to see China disturbed; they resisted the idea of establishing spheres of influence, or, for the matter of that, spheres of interest in China; they expressed themselves as opposed to any annexation of Chinese territory, and they adopted willingly and promptly a resolution of the House of Commons which declared the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire to be a primary object of British policy. When Germany had established herself at Kiao-chau, the Government lodged a protest with the Chinese Government asking that whatever was given to any nation should be given to Englishmen also, a position from which they subsequently receded. And then they went on to endeavour to secure a hold over China by the offer of a loan, and they proposed, as one of the conditions of that loan, that the port of Ta-lien-wan should be thrown open to trade. They were baffled as regarded the loan by the position taken up by Russia. He did not complain of their failure in that respect. Russia was naturally able to exert a very powerful influence over China. But that putting forward of Ta-lien-wan had a most important effect upon what passed subsequently. They remembered Lord Salisbury's reference to the legend of Ta-lien-wan. (Laughter.) That legend had turned out to contain a rather remarkable amount of truth. (Cheers.) They used to suppose that it was the German occupation of Kiao-chau that had quickened Russia's somewhat loitering steps; but if they read the papers on the subject with care he thought they would agree that it was our demand with regard to Ta-lien-wan that alarmed Russia more than anything else. She looked upon it as an attempt upon our part to gain a footing in Manchuria, and it was this that it would appear urged Russia to ask to have Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan for herself. It might have been impossible for the Government to succeed in the policy they proclaimed: but they ought, before they proclaimed their policy, to have formed an estimate of the probabilities of success in it. Why did they accept the resolution moved in the House of Commons, and why did they make alarmist speeches and arouse the country to a state of angry feeling on the subject? There was nothing which so much injured the influence and moral weight of a Great Power as that she should announce a policy and then recede from it, that she should indulge in menace and not follow up her menace by action. (Cheers.) That was what the Government unfortunately did. When the Government found that their policy had failed they rushed suddenly to the other extreme. They determined to have a share of the spoils. They determined to have a position for themselves from which they could exercise some kind of influence similar to that which Russia and Germany had secured, and which, at any rate, would save their own credit; and, after protesting that they desired above all things the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire, they obtained the lease of Wei-hai-wei. This country was left with only two things, however; one was the promise of China that she would not alienate any part of the valley of the Yang-tsze-kiang. That valley was the heart and centre of China, and of course China would not alienate it, because to do so would be to proclaim her own dissolution and extinction. The question was, what would other Powers do? The promise of China did not seem to be of the slightest substantial value to us. Then we had Wei-hai-wei, which we knew was no good for trade. Mr. Balfour said that no railway could be made to it, and we also knew that it was not going to command the coal supplies, with regard to which concessions were to be given to the Germans. Then Wei-hai-wei could onld be useful practically as a point from which to exert influence at Pekin, or as a base of operations in case of war. As regarded the former advantage, it was obviously much inferior to that already enjoyed by Russia, and, as regarded the latter, Wei-hai-wei in order to be useful would require to be strongly fortified and strongly garrisoned, and we were still without any light from the Government as to whether they proposed or not to fortify and to garrison it. That, then, was the outcome of all these negotiations. The Government, it appeared, was satisfied, and the Government told them through Mr. Balfour that the position of Russia was weaker than it was before. Mr. Balfour appeared to rely very much on the virtual co-operation of Germany with respect to the position she had acquired though Kiao-chau. Germany was a neighbour of Russia in Europe, and they might be perfectly sure that whenever Germany came to weigh her position she would be guided far more by her European position than by any consideration of commercial advantages in China. (Hear, hear.) However, if the Government were satisfied their supporters were not satisfied, those who were concerned with the great commercial interests of this country were not satisfied; he did not believe that the City of London were satisfied; and those who valued the position and credit of Great Britain among the nations of the world were not satisfied with the position which this country occupied in this matter. (Cheers.)

Mr. Herkomer's Jubilee picture was sold before it was sent to the Academy. So the Council learnt when the Trustees of the Chantrey Bequest sought to obtain it, and they had to look round the walls and seek other investments. The result has been that their purchases have been wholly from outsiders. The news will be of good omen to the general body of artists, in whose profession there are fewer "plums" than in any other. Some years ago the Trustees bought largely the works of members of the Academy; latterly the trend of purchase has gone in the opposite direction. In these days, when modern art on a large scale is not very saleable, purchase by the Chantrey trustees is a great godsend for the rising artist. The terms are generous, the honour is great, the picture is sure to be looked for while it remains in the Academy, and passes afterwards into a collection where it gets plenty of notice and is hung in a good light.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IN Geneva a novel system for delivering letters in high apartment houses is to be tried. On the ground-floor is arranged a cabinet having as many compartments and boxes as there are floors in the house. When a letter is deposited in any box it makes a contact which rings a bell on the corresponding floor. The bell can only be stopped by the removal of the letter. The same current that rings the bell opens a valve connected with a water-tank in the top of the house. Here are located cylinders attached by cords and pulleys to the letter-boxes, and so arranged that when they are filled with water they will serve to haul up the letter-box and its contents to the proper floor. When the box arrives, the letter is automatically dumped into a stationary receptacle, and at the same time the cylinder is discharged of its water. The letter-box then descends to the lower floor, the bell stops ringing, and it remains in position waiting for the next visit of the postman.

Red rain is a not uncommon phenomenon, nor is black rain in large manufacturing centres. The drizzle which so frequently falls on the north-east coast when the wind is from the sea is usually black in Newcastle. But black rain, so black as to obscure the sky and send birds to roost in the middle of the day, must be a rare occurrence in agricutural Ireland. A remarkable fall of black rain which was experienced in the Mullingar districtc on March 30, is described in the current issue of the Meteorological Magazine by Mr. John Ringwood, of Kells. The fall extended over an area of about thirty miles in length and at least sixteen in width. While the rain was being precipitated lamps had to be lighted in shops and houses, bird roosted, and many people suspected that the last trump was about to sound. The colouring matter of rain was simply soot, and, according to Mr. Ringwood, we of Northern England may reasonably be suspected of having supplied it. His theory to account for the presence of so enormous a quantity of soot in a country so far removed from large manufacturing towns is that during the previous week there had blown strong winds from the north east, which winds collected the soot from the manufacturing towns of Northern England and Southern Scotland, and carried it at a high altitude in a south-westerly direction, causing lovely sunsets similar to those which followed the eruption of Krakatoa. When the soot-laden air current met a moist wind from the north-west, the latter parted with its moisture and the former with its soot. Hence Ireland's black rain was a sequel to our north-easterly gales.

The injury that is being conducted by the Joint-Committee of the two Houses of Parliament into the subject of electrical energy, its generation and supply, will, it is to be hoped, result in considerable amendments of the law, which will still further stimulate the development of this great industry, and help to bring electricity, both as a motor and as a lighting agent, yet more within the reach of every one. It is not exactly creditable to this country that we should lag so far behind continental nations in this matter of electrical supply; and there is no reason why it should be so. But at present electrical companies and corporations feel themselves rather hampered in some respects by the existing state of the law; and perhaps this is, to a certain extent, accountale for our backward position. Among the amendments of the law that have been urged before the Parliamentary Committee, two of the principal ones are (1) the necessity for conferring on electric supply companies compulsory powers for the acquisition of land; and (2) power to go outside the area of distribution for the erection of generating stations, possibly having one large central generating station, from which the various districts of distribution would be supplied. The only difficulty with regard to the latter proposal was pointed out by Sir Courtenay Boyle, of the Board of Trade, when he indicated the conflict of authority that might thereby arise; and especially when the time came for purchase by the Local Authority. Apart from this difficulty, however, it was admitted that both proposals would help to solve many troublesome problems.

A very simple and effective way of cleaning rusted iron articles, no matter how badly they are rusted, consists, according to Carl Hearing, in attaching a piece of ordinary zinc to the articles, and then letting them lie in water to which a little sulphuric acid is added. They should be left immersed for several days, or a week, until the rust has entirely disappeared, the time depending on how deeply they were rusted. If there is much rust, a little sulphuric acid should be added occasionally. The essential part of the process is that the zinc must be in good electrical contact with the iron. A good way is to twist an iron wire tightly round the object and connect this with the zinc, for which a remnant of a battery zinc is suitable, as it has a binding post. Besides the simplicity of these process, it has the great advantage that the iron itself is not attacked in the least as long as the zinc is in good electrical contact with it. When there is only a little rust a galvanised iron wire wrapped round the object will take the place of the zinc, provided the acid is not too strong. The articles will come a dark grey or black colour, and should then be washed throughly and oiled.

That fishes are liable to diseases of various kinds is well known. There is the "Salmon disease," caused by the growth of a fungus on the fish and many parasites that are "unbidden guests" find a home on the bodies of the finny tribe—lodgers or boarders that pay no rent, and cause disease in addition. But it is something new to learn that fishes can be infected with tuberculosis—that general disease of which consumption is a manifestation in the lungs. Into a pound in France tuberculous matter from the lungs and digestive organs of a patient was thrown. The fishes—carps—were afterwards noted to die, and the germs or bacilli of consumption were found in plenty in their bodies; while when these bacilli of the fleshes were given to other fishes, they proved fatal in the same way. There is one comfort given to us, however, by the French experimenters. It seems that in the fish, a cold-blooded animal, the germs fall off in their vitality, so that it is unlikely they would affect man or other warm-blooded animals. Besides, we don't eat fish raw, and the process of thorough cooking, which is our safety with meat and milk (I mean boil the milk if you suspect it at all) would further dispose effectually of any germs that the flesh of the fish might contain.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 1s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 15, Farringdon Road, London, England

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle

INDIGESTION

can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking

CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.

Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

Sore Throats.

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'CONDY.'"

Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.,
Physician to The Throat Hospital.

Gargle with **CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.**

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

The dietetic value of Cocoa depends
1st—On the proper adjustment of the fat.
2nd—On the miscibility and solubility of the Cocoa Powder.

By VAN HOUTEN'S Special Process

1. The superabundance of natural fat, which renders crude cocoa unacceptable to the public, has been properly reduced and thereby—
2. The proportion of the more valuable compounds of the cocoa, including the flesh-forming substances, have been necessarily increased.
3. Van Houten's Cocoa contains also more of the valuable natural phosphates, and is, therefore, of greater dietetic usefulness. In this respect it more nearly approaches milk than other cocoas.
4. It is almost perfectly miscible, and of greatly increased solubility; thus a cupful of Van Houten's Cocoa is richer, fuller, and, so to say, more pleasant to the palate than a cupful of that of any other maker, while its increased real solubility necessarily augments its digestibility.

VAN HOUTEN'S Cocoa contains no added starch or sugar or any substance foreign to the cocoa bean.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

DINNEFORDS

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. *AGENTS WANTED.*

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

Trade WW Mark.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) **SARSAPARILLA**
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **THE BEST.**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

TRAVELLERS CARRY

J. v. Liebig

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

It keeps good for any time, even after being opened, and is supplied to Armies, Expeditions, Governments, Hospitals, Doctors and Nurses all the world over.

ALL MERCHANTS.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

A Delicious Jelly

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder PATENTED

made in Half a minute, by the mere addition of Boiling water

IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS — LEMON, ORANGE VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c. &c.
Head Offices — LONDON, E.C.
M&C.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

"LANOLINE"

LANOLINE

Darling Brand

from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Cruises. Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 8½d.
FOR SPRAINS.
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE
Prepared only BY
ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co. Ld. HART ST. LONDON

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

TRADE MARK

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

THE FINEST TONIC.

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—*"A Beautiful and interesting preparation."*
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

for Ladies **Apiol & Steel Pills**

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.
AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

"THE DIAMOND JUBILEE" CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box ot 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**.

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a coo fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H.E. THE VICEROY
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKIES

ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH AND THE BEST TO DRINK: AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.

JAMES WATSON & Co LTD.
DISTILLERS
DUNDEE.

AGENTS:
KARACHI: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
CALCUTTA: MACKENZIE LYALL & Co.
COLOMBO: A. F. SLEEMAN.
RANGOON: GARDNER, BROWN & Co.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi Janos":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ord ry us it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and fre from idctdefeins ntal to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD. **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

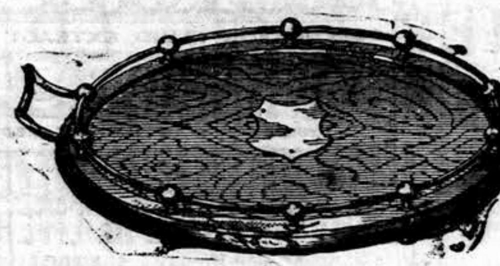
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACAER & Co., BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.

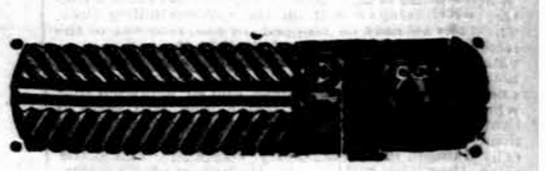


Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.



SMELLING FLASK 8801

Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2.

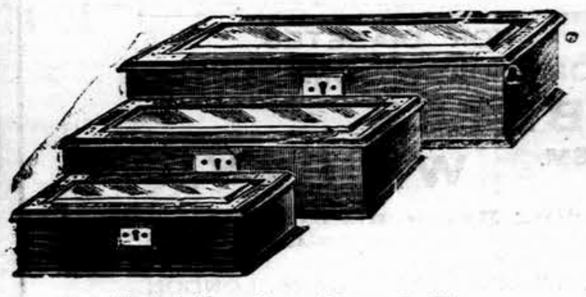
Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.

New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.

Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.

Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.

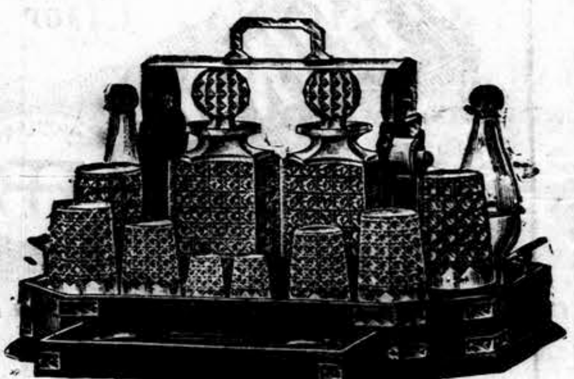
lt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 38.



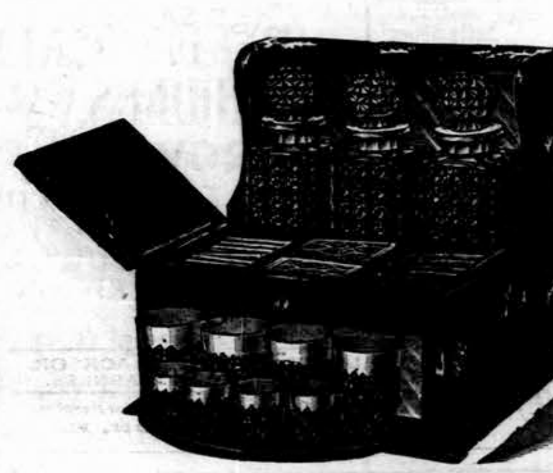
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.

d Triple Mirror in Handsome, Plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.

evelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



and d Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

Revolving Front Cabinet of Games. Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE **ONLY** GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
A. & F. PEARS.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

THE REMINGTON WRITERTYPE.

The Original and the Standard Writing Machine of the World

Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.

Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal Literary, Scientific, or Medical users.

Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application.

WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
27 Hummum, Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. [illegible] & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.